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No. 28,897—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1892.

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THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
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				Saturday
SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
ISLAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigholl	1st April.
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ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
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M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Whelor	18th April.
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CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
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3 Il Bacio ...—...(With Orchestral Accompaniment .....Arditi.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
4 Song .....O Bitt euch liebe Vogelein..F. Gumbert.
MRS. SCHULTZ.
5 (a) Valse .....
(b) Polonaise in A Flat.....Chopin
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
(a) Lullaby .....Theo. Ward.
(b) Chaconne .....Durand.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.

PART II.

7 Selection .....La Mascotte .....Audran
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
8 Song.....Canst Thou Believe?.....Giordani
MR ANDERSEN CLARKE.
9 (a) The Last Rose of Summer
(b) Robin Adair
(c) The Minstrel Boy
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
10 Cavatina .....Der Freischutz .....Weber.
MRS SCHULTZ.
11 LaCampanella.....Paganini-Liszt.
MR EDGAR HULLAND.
12 Bolero .....(With Orchestral accompaniment).....Moszkowski.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
Accompanist Mr. F. Seymour Dove.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
T. V. TWINNING,

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

Director.....Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
PROGRAMME:—For the 1st time in Bombay, (with Orchestra and Chorus),
Messrs. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA,
"THE GONDOLIERS."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:—

The Duke of Plaza Toro (a Grandee).....Mr. P. W. Willard.
Luiz (his attendant) .....Mr. Munro.
Don Alhambra Del Bolero (the Grand Inquisitor .....Mr. H. Hall.
Marco Palmieri .....
Giuseppe Palmieri.. } (Venetian Gondoliers) { Mr. E. Fearnley. Mr. P. B. Bathurst.
Antonio .....
Francesco .....
Giorgio .....
{ Mr. P. Verneard. Mr. H. Smythe. Mr. S. King.
The Duchess of Plaza Toro .....Miss Cora Milne.
Casilda (her daughter) .....Miss Madie Bennett.
Gianetta .....Miss Ethel Mackay.
Flametta .....
Vittoria .....
Giulia. } (Contadine) { Miss Williams. Miss Riley Miss T. Williams.
Inez (the King's Foster-Mother) .....Miss Hamilton.
AND
Tessa .....Miss Vera Patey.

Act I.
The Piazetta—Venice.
Act II.
Pavilion in the Palace of Barataria.
THE CACHUCHA,
In the 2nd Act, will be danced by
Miss VERA PATEY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Box Seats, Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, Rs. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1892.
THE GREAT GERMAN COMIC OPERA,
"THE BEGGAR STUDENT."
(DER BETTELL STUDENT.)

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN MONROE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 9th November, 1892. Agents.

REWARD OF Rs. 30.

LOST.—A well-bred White FOX TERRIER DOG, with black head and thick cut tail, answers to the name of Laddie Escaped from the Government Dockyard on the morning of the 7th Instant. A reward of Rs. 30. will be paid for its recovery by

W. M. EDWARDS,
H. M. I. M. Dockyard.
9th Nov. 1892.

MEETING OF THE LOCAL MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Medical Profession of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, on SATURDAY, the 12th Instant, at 5 P.M., at the ROOMS of the Presidency Association, Hornby Row, to consider the important questions and principles involved in the resignation by Dr. Deshmukh of his appointment of Assistant Chemical Analyser, and their bearing on Medical Education and the system of making appointments to the Grant Medical College and Sir J. J. Hospital and to decide on the action to be adopted in reference thereto.

B. S. SHROFF,
AND
B. H. DANTRA,
Jt. Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Medical Union.
Bombay, 9th November, 1892.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

FOR SALE.—JUST LANDED.

	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING	36 0	29 0
STILL:—		
BODENHEIMER	17 8	20 0
MOSELBLUMCHEN	20 8	23 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 8	26 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	29 8	32 8

Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
23, Medows Street.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1892, for works in the construction of a MASONRY BRIDGE over the Old Main Drain at Arthur Road.

2.—Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. One Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4.—A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th November, 1892.

THE MOST POPULAR

SQUARE PIANOFORTES

OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART

GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S

IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF PHOTO MATERIALS, CAMERAS, PHOTO CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. and on succeeding days at 2 p.m. on each day, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Lohar Chawl, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Messrs. Madhowrao and Babajee, Photo Chemists and General Traders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, Novemb[illegible] 1892

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1 Overture.....The Octoroon .....Benedict.
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
2 Song.....Dear Home Land .....Slaughter
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
3 Valse .....Lente de Sylvia .....Delibes.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment)
4 Scena ed Aria.Der Freis-chutz .....Weber.
MRS. SCHULTZ.
5 (a) Minuet .....Paderewski.
(b) Study on the Black Keys.....Chopin.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
6 La Belle Sifflieuse (composed for Mrs. Shaw.).....Solomon.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)

PART II.

7 Selection .....Dorothy .....Cellier.
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
8 Song .....(By Desire) She Wore a Wreath of Roses .....Knight.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
9 (a) Loonora.....Wimpfheimer.
(b) Tanzweise .....Meyer-Helmund.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
10 Liebes-Gluck.....Josef Sucher.
MRS. SCHULTZ.
11 (a) Minuet .....Albanesi.
(b) Gavotte Imperiale .....Jantha.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
12 Il Bacio .....Arditi.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
Accompanist, MR. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
T. V. TWINNING.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.....„ 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. R. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI,
AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learned on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HOLZAPFEL'S COMPOSITIONS Co., LIMITED,
NEW-CASTLE-ON-TYNE.

WE have APPOINTED Mr. BOMANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY our AGENT for the PORT and SHIPPING of Bombay.

W. CROWDER & Co.,
Chief Agents in India.
Bombay, 7th November, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

BOMBAY MOFUSSIL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

PATRONESS:—LADY HARRIS.

THIS ASSOCIATION SENDS NURSES to all Parts of the Presidency.

Apply SISTER IN CHARGE,
Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

NOW READY.

PRICE, ONE RUPEE, POST FREE.

A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA CRITICALLY EXAMINED, by T. STOKER, Indian Civil Service. May be had from all Booksellers and at the Bookstalls, or from the
PUBLISHERS:—"PIONEER PRESS," Allahabad.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 21st November, 1892, and opened at 12 noon, on the 22nd November, 1892, for SUPPLY of TENT MATERIALS (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 28th February, 1893.

Tenders will be received on Printed Forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per-cent in Bank Receipt as earnest money. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement.

In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest-money will be forfeited.

On failure of the contract it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for delivery at Madras.

Fractional parts of rates will not be accepted.

Madras Arsenal, 3rd November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES
(COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce), &c., required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1893.

Tenders on the Company's form, to be obtained from Undersigned, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one or more items without reference to others in the same tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of the BALADINA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 2nd day of November 1892 presented to the Judge in Chambers by the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before a Divisional Court of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 24th day of November 1892, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated the 5th Day of November 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 20th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1892, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1892.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1892-93 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 26th October to 10th November, 1892, both days inclusive.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months. } Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

TO LET a very desirable House on Waudby ROAD, admirably adapted for a Club, Hotel, or a Chummery. It commands a charming view of Malabar Hill and an excellent position. Apply to

P. BYRAMJI,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

A 5-LB. TIN FINEST ORANGE PEKOE TEA
FREE FOR V. P. P.
To any Address in India or Burma.—Rs. 5-8.
THE HERBERTPORE TEA ESTATE,
Rambagh, P. O.,
Via Saharanpore.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies.....	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 12
		„ 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

BOLTON & CO.

HAVE most completely Replenished all their various Departments with NEW GOODS, specially Selected, and Moderately Priced.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full.....	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 „ „ „	5 0	12 „ „	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 2 0

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS.....	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.....	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Wardeu Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahalaxmee Battery. Apply to
S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Victoria Buildings, Fort. Architects, &c.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landaus, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolets, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gray and Green Mackintosh.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Rs. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
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INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVAN
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OF

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger tion of Funds to the Assur force than any other Lif doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid a and can be taken in redu Premium, or added to th Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the fu of every Premium paid, the on the Society's Investment sufficient to pay all expen cluding Dividend to Share nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Li
Claims settled immediately on Proof of D
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.
Agents and Secretari
Bo

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE

Before deciding in what Company to insure y send for Prospectus and all particulars different systems granted by the Oriental Life Ass Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the C "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	Rs. 7
At age 25	do.	„ 8
At age 30	do.	„ 9
At age 35	do.	„ 10
At age 40	do.	„ 12
At age 45	do.	„ 15

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTION RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER O

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Po and every modern improvement in Life Ass granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, an further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuar
Manager and Act
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bo
or any Local Agent throughout India

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Excli Reserv
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,0
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	„ 3,0
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,0
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	7,5
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,0
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,6
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,0
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,0
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,0
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	„ 1,0

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,0
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,0
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,0
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,0
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„ 2,2
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M 4,0

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, wi offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOUR TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be ob on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Ag

ROYAL INSURANCE COMP

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,4
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,3

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHA BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD NITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMB in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE O covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,
„ 1880 .....£333,
„ 1885 .....£966,
„ 1891 .....£1,607,

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEA RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without r to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MIL LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium r ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Per Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES wh leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,946,5
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,894,3

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 .....£4,673,299 1891 .....£7,8
1886 .....£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years £2,2

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co
Hummum Street.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTI
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 2
Six Months..... „ 1

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at th rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., C Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, Londo

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
AN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
k of Bom-	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
k of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
k of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
CHANGE BANKS.					
a	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
rter Bank .	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
r. Mercan-					
g	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
gkong and					
h a n g h a i					
nkingCor-					
oration	30,000	$125	all	£1	£32
bsal Bank					
India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	125
, Oriental					
ank	50,000	£10	all	8 pr. ct.	Nil
er Share ...	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
c o c k Ash-	1,000	200	200	10	230
dawn	750	50	150	7½	195
ckBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
kham Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	83
pty Brothers	6,622	200	185	18	42
rzar Oil Mills					
Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
ombay F ir					
nsurance	600	2,500	2,000	75	1,100
mbay & Bur-					
ma Trading	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Corporation...	500	375	625	67½	1075
. New Impe.					
ombay Ice					
Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
ombay Land					
and Building					
Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
ombay Flour					
Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
ecoan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
ecoan Paper					
Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
elhi and Nor-					
thern India					
Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
oyer&Co., Ld.	1500	100	70	...	70 nom
edina Gun-					
tee & Survety					
Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
o h n Roberts					
& Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Temp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	div 22½	202
Kurrachee					
Landing	500	500	1300	30	130
Maharanee Ice					
Manufactur-					
ing Co.....	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcus & Co.,					
Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	42
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt.					
Security Life					
Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	18
Orient'l Loan...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co.					
Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
P o r t Canning					
Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of					
Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour					
Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and					
Austin, Ld...	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	530
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning					
Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurra-				18 pr. ct.	955xd
chee)	200	000't	1,100		205
Apollo	750	000't	2,200	90	310
Bellary	167	001't	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
Breul's Cawn-					
pore Press					
Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City				16	220
Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all		300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press				130	
and Manfg..	400	250	...		155xd
Fort	515	24500	2,500	Rs. 35	960
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and					520
Sahapathy....	450	500	500	50	137½
Hingoli Press					515
Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	525
Khangnam.....	240	450	450	324	130
Mahamadpura				63	220
Cotton G. and					
P. Co., Ld....	300	500	500		85
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	91½
Mofussil Co..	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	490
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	285
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 35	575xd
New Indian ..	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	122½
Prince of					
Wales	100	500	500		450
Sabapathy					
(Bellary)....	500	500	75	20	500
Bassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Pun-					
jab Co.....	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen					
Mills.....	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City				75	245
Press Co., Ld...	375	200	all	...	
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,020

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	515xd
Anglo-Indian....	1,345		100	5	88
Bellary S & W					
Co, Ld. (Bel-					
lary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	503
Bombay Unit-					
ed	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton					
Manfg. Co..	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay Na-					
tional Manfg.					
Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India...	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co.					
Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay					
Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught					
Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land &					
Mill	4,000	700		12½	690
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co.,					
Ld.	5,898	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Chun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills...	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755xd
H i n g u n ghat					
Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and				25	
Bullooghs ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	695
Hyderabad.....	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Mann-					
facturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	865
Jubilee Mills					
Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
K h a n g a u m					
Manfg. Co..	400	250	250	Nil	740
Khatao M a c-					
kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	740
Lukmidas Spin-					
ning & Weav-					
ing Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,147½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
ahboob Shah					
Mills (G u l-					
burga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
a n o c k j e e					
Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,570
Mazagon.....	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Gocul-					
das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,940
Maharaja My-					
sore S & M					
Co.....	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great					
Eastern	1,400	5000	1,000	Rs. 20	570xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	492½
Presidency					
Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	0	1,387½
Soondardas.....	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	655
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mah-					
ratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Star Mills, Ld..	1,360	250	250	12½	225
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning					
and Manufac-					
turing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	50	920
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-11
China Leaf	"	25-7 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-5 "
Do. do. new	"	24-14 "
Australia do.	"	25-6
Bombay do.	"	25-5
English Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Dreszos	"	15-12-6
Bar Silver 17 Beiternoes	"	106-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10
Carolus Dollars	"	235 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
Five Francs	"	219 "

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Mrs. Alice Shaw at the Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived here on the 8th :—Queen of India (s), from Cardiff.—Yesterday :—Willow Branch (s), from Batoum; Canning (s), Rangoon; Clan Monroe (s), Liverpool, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The follwing vessels sailed here on the 8th :—R I M S Mayo (s), from Aden.—Yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), from Karachai; and Aljofre (schr), Nacoda.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Monroe, entered the dock yesterday; and the s.s. Riversdale left it on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. LaSeyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 11th instant.

THE STRIKE AT THE SASSOON MILLS.—The strike of the operatives belonging to the Sassoon Mills, still continues: about 200 new mill-hands were employed yesterday in place of those who had struck work.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Gunnoo Dewjee, living at Grant Road, has made a report to the police that his son, about 8 years of age, was enticed away, and robbed of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 10, on Monday last.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mahadoo Goomajee, a cloth merchant, having his place of business at Mooljee Jaitha's Market, reports to the police that he placed a currency note for Rs. 1,000 in a box in his shop, on Tuesday morning, and he found it missing the same evening, when he took the accounts.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening.

March.....	Triumphal	Hamilton Robinson.
Overture.....	To Yampa.....	Harold.
Valse	Pluie D'Or.....	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Hirtlebohen	F Burnild.
Selection	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Galop.....	Vivacity.....	A Coraggio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Alfred McCullook was again charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit suicide by swallowing an overdose of opium. The accused, in his defence, stated that he took the opium in order to induce sleep. The medical evidence showed that the quantity of opium swallowed was very large. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Rowjee Rama, a Hindu lad, about thirteen years of age, was charged by Constable Sloane with the theft of three annas from the pocket of Gokulprasad Shunker, and a silver *kurgota*, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Luxman Tondajee. The accused was caught in the act of stealing the money from Gokulprasad's pocket. On enquiry, the police ascertained that the accused had stolen the silver ornament from Luxman's house. The ornament was recovered by the police from a woman, named Dhondi, to whom the accused had given it. The Magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges and sentenced him to be confined in the Sassoon Reformatory for four years.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE following report and balance-sheet of the above Fund was issued yesterday :—Committee : Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. M. C. Turner, the Sister Superior, the Archdeacon of Bombay, Surgeon-Captain R. Baker, and Mr. S. Gore Browne, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

The third year of the management of this Fund by the above committee having expired, a statement of receipts and expenditure to 31st August, 1892, is published. In addition to the grants received from Government (Rs. 340 per mensem), and the Hospital Endowment Fund (Rs. 250 per mensem), the sum of Rs. 11,756-9-0 was received as fees for private nursing. The total receipts from all sources were Rs. 21,749-0-2. The cost of maintaining the nursing establishment for the year was Rs. 17,680. A sum of Rs. 749-4-4 was paid for passages of nurses from England. The cash balance in the Bank of Bombay at the end of the year was Rs. 2,528-1-10. During the year three Sisters and twenty-seven nurses were employed in the work. At the European General Hospital three Sisters, four fully trained nurses, and eleven probationer nurses were engaged. The staff available for private nursing consists of five midwife nurses, five medical and surgical nurses, one nurse who is under training in midwifery at the J. J. Hospital, and one nurse at Karachi lent to the Mofussil Nursing Association. Eight nurses left during the year, two to be matrons of hospitals, two to be married, and three on account of ill-health. One retired to England. Of the probationer nurses five have left: three were found unsuitable, one left of her own accord, and one on account of ill-health. The private nurses attended 128 cases during the year, 92 in Bombay and 36 in the Mofussil. When unable to send nurses from this Institution eleven outside nurses have been recommended for cases by the Sister Superior. Surgical, medical, and monthly nurses are available on application to the Sister Superior at the European General Hospital, Bombay, from whom all information may be obtained. A statement showing the position of the provident fund is appended and every effort is being made to increase this fund; and donations will be thankfully received by the Sister Superior or the undersigned. The report is signed by the chairman,

RICHARD BAKER, Surgeon-Captain.

Mr. S. GORE BROWNE, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the year ending 31st August, 1892:

1891.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sept. 1	To cash in hand	772	0	9
	,, Government Grant	4,080	0	0
	,, Endowment Fund Grant	3,000	0	0
	,, Fees for private nursing.....	11,756	9	0
	,, Donations	294	14	0
	,, Part proceeds of Concert by Herr Schmuch	105	14	5
	,, Nurses' victoria	460	7	0
	,, School carriage	377	3	0
	,, Travelling expenses repaid	32	0	0
	,, Sale of Thermometers	120	8	0
	,, Clothing of Nurse lent to Poona Association	60	0	0
	,, Endowment Fund grant for expenses and passage of sick nurses	669	8	0
		21,749	0	2

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	a.	p.
Paid to the Sister Superior cost of maintaining the Nursing Establishment for the year as per detailed accounts and vouchers duly Audited	17,680	0	0
By passages of Nurses outward.....	749	4	4
,, Expenses and passage home of sick Nurse	668	8	0
,, Messing of Midwifery Class at J. J. Hospital	100	0	0
,, Clerkage.....	20	0	0
,, Cheque-book, Stamps, &c	2	2	0
Balance in hand, 31st August 1892.....	2,528	1	10
	21,749	0	2

PROVIDENT FUND.

Stat ment of account on 31st August, 1892.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To investment being amount transferred from the Nursing Fund	2,110	2	8
,, Cash in hand as per last account	766	9	0
,, Receipts during the year—			
Donation 50 0 0			
Interest on Investment..... 230 11 0			
	280	11	0
Total Rs...	3,157	6	8

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By purchase of Rs. 2,000 Port Trust Bonds bear-interest at 4 per cent.	2,110	2	8
,, Disbursements—			
Grant to Nurse Rewy 200 0 0			
Do. Nurse Fraser 150 0 0			
Deposit fee 4 0 0			
Cheque-book and stamps 1 10 0			
	355	10	9
,, Balance cash in Bank of Bombay	691	10	0
Total Rs....	3,157	6	8

PROFESSOR MICHIE SMITH, the Government Astronomer, says that the total lunar eclipse on Friday night presented no features of special importance. This was natural, since the magnitude of the eclipse amounted to only 1·92 of the moon's diameter, that is, the diameter of the shadow cone of the earth was less than one and one-tenth times the moon's diameter; consequently the eclipse to the naked eye at no time seemed total, though totality really lasted for 44 minutes. Through the telescope a most striking feature was the way in which Aristarchus, the most brilliant crater in the moon, shone out brightly through the dull red glow of the surrounding country, long after it was completely immersed in the earth's shadow. The coppery red colouration of the eclipsed moon was well marked.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN pursuance of section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, a general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the office of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, for the purpose of having an account laid before the shareholders, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator, and also of determining by an extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the company, and of the liquidator shall be disposed of. Mr. N. J. Gamadia, the liquidator, presided.

Mr. A. W. Campbell read the liquidator's report, which was as follows :—"The liquidator begs now to present the final accounts of the company and report that he has in accordance with the resolutions passed on the 10th October 1891 and confirmed on the 26th October 1891 transferred the property, assets and liabilities of the company to the New Mofussil Company, Limited, which was registered on the 7th November 1891. The new company took over charge of the company's factories and other assets on the 1st December 1891 and the conveyances and deeds of assignments were executed by me on the 18th February 1892. Consequently the accounts laid before you only cover a period of 5 months, that is, from 1st day of July to the 30th day of November last. You will now have to pass the necessary resolutions for the final dissolution of the company."

The final report and accounts of the liquidator were approved and adopted; and an opinion was recorded that the affairs of the company had been fully and properly wound up. The books, documents and papers of the company and its liquidator were directed to be placed in the possession of the new company.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The second general meeting of shareholders of the new company was held immediately after under the presidency of the same gentleman, when the following report of the directors was submitted :—

Your directors have the pleasure to place before you their first report and balance sheet for the seven months ending 30th June. The company was registered on the 7th November 1891, and took over the property of the old company on the 1st December 1891; and the first statutory meeting of shareholders was held on the 4th of May. The total receipts of cotton at Bombay in the twelve months ending 30th June were 1,771,000 bales. A fair share of the crop was pressed in your presses, and the number of bales turned out would have been larger had not Wurdha and several of your factories in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, been almost idle owing to the serious failure of the crops in those districts as is shown by the fact that the total receipts of Bengals at Bombay in the past season was only 155,000 bales, as compared with an average of 301,000 bales in the previous five years. The total number of bales pressed in the company's presses under joint-working agreements was 142,415 bales as compared with 190,673 bales pressed in 1890-91 and 215,718 bales pressed in 1889-90 by the old company. Before the season opened your directors concluded joint-working pressing agreements at Oomrawattee, Wurdha, and Julgaum and ginning ones at Karinja and Khangaum, while those of the latter in Guzerat have all been worked under associations. Owing to the erection of a new press factory at Nussirabad, which started work on the 26th February, the pressing charge at Kekri was materially lowered; and the joint-working agreement at Oomrawattee ceased on the 30th April as soon as another new press factory started work there. The Khangaum, Wurdha and Julgaum joint-working agreements lapsed on the 30th June. During the past 12 to 18 months there has been an extraordinary increase in the number of presses started up-country. The following have been erected in places adjacent to your factories, or where the company actively has cases :—1 at Panipat, 1 at Agra, 1 at Ghaziabad, 1 at Nussirabad, 1 at Kekri, 2 at Mingaum, 2 at Pallej, 1 at Unoleswar, 2 at Surat, 1 at Nowsari, 4 at Julgaum, 1 at Chalisgaum, 1 at Akote, and 1 at Oomrawattee—total 20 new presses; and besides these, new ones have been erected at Kamptee, Mulkapur, Sowda, Khundwa and other places, where they indirectly affect this company's business. Your directors regret to state that on the 9th April an extensive fire took place in the press house and yard at Julgaum, and considerable damage was done to the press building, opener, &c., &c., and a large quantity of cotton, which belonged to constituents, was entirely destroyed, the company thus lost the pressing of about 10,000 bales before the machinery could be again started. The repairs to the press house, &c., were expeditiously carried out, and the factory resumed work on the 28th May. The breakage of two levers of one of the presses at Kekri was the only accident which took place during the season: this is being repaired at a trifling cost. You will doubtless be glad to hear that all your machinery is now in thoroughly good and efficient working order. The Dhorajee durbar having insisted on the removal of your pressing machinery from the premises of the State gin factory (where it had previously been allowed to remain temporarily), it was dismantled and sent to Dhulia, where it was speedily erected and started work on the 1st March. Your directors are now erecting a ginning factory of 60 gins at this station, and the work is well advanced. The oil mill machinery, which was lying in stock, was sent to Agra and erected there. It started work on the 10th February. Your directors have also leased an oil mill at Raipur for a period of five years, and they hope to do a good business at that place. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 2,55,139-2-10 from which your directors have written off a portion of the preliminary charges, &c., amounting to Rs. 3,131-15-0 and they have set aside Rs. 30,000 to depreciation account, Rs. 70,000 to reserve fund, and Rs. 20,000 to fire insurance account, and they recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 40 per share which will absorb Rs. 1,25,000. From the remainder your directors ask permission to pay a bonus at their discretion to the permanent employes of the company not exceeding one month's salary, excluding agents who receive commissions. The directors are advised that the items of Rs. 1,67,707-1-5 for reserve fund of the old company brought over to the new company and Rs. 14,080-8-8 for fire insurance fund of the old company also brought over to the new company, both appearing in the balance sheet, cannot be used in the new company for depreciation purposes. These items, however, must appear in the company's book, and the directors have therefore placed them separately in the depreciation account of the new company, but the shareholders must understand that these amounts cannot in future be used for depreciation purposes. Under clause 86 of the articles of association Mr. R. Gilbert retires from the board but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report was approved and adopted, and the payment of a dividend of Rs. 40 per share was sanctioned, free of income-tax, on and after the 17th inst. A bonus, not exceeding one month's salary, was directed to be paid to all the permanent employes of the company excluding the agents who have earned commissions this year. Mr. R. Gilbert, who retires by rotation, was re-elected a director; and Messrs. Sadanand Balkrishna and Furdoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and the chief agent of the company for their able management of the company's business.

IT is not surprising to the *Pioneer* to discern the signs of a rising agitation among those interested in Assam, as a tea centre, at the prospect of an enhancement of the land-tax, which comes as a consequence of the resettlement of the Assam Valley Districts. The Committee of the Indian Tea Association is addressing a strong protest to the Chief Commissioner on the matter: and as the time for receiving memorials, which was to close on the 8th instant, has been practically extended by the announcement that objections will be considered, though received after that date, it would appear that the Local Government still preserves an open mind upon the subject. Amongst business men it seems to be generally felt that the tea industry will be harshly dealt with if there is to be any increase in its burdens. It is indeed a matter of notoriety that with keen competition and ever falling prices, the great majority of the concerns in Assam are already anything but Bonanzas; and in these circumstances it must behove a wise Government to beware lest, in weighting the industry with an increased scale of rents, they should stamp it out altogether or inflict on it a check which would give its foreign rivals a fatal start in the world's markets.

THE Austrian Heir Apparent and the Archduchess experienced a serious accident, while driving. In the darkness the coachman drove into a ditch, and the carriage was smashed; the Archduke was stunned and bruised, and the Archduchess more hurt, especially in the legs, though no bones were broken.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The *Native opinion* writes:—A bird whispers into our ears that instructions have been issued to the examiners not to answer any questions of examinees except when they relate to misprints in question-papers. The instructions are issued in the name of the Syndicate and are worded thus:—"The Syndicate desire that Examiners should not during the written examination, answer any questions put to them by candidates except as to misprints." If the statement made in the above be true, the policy pursued will be tantamount to the creation of unnecessary hardships which, without any practical gain either to the conduct of the examination or to the examinees, will only contribute its quota to the "massacre of innocents." And just look to the absurdity of the order issued. It is not very difficult to conceive a well-trained student not understanding a question either owing to its stiffness or owing to the uncertainty of its meaning. Is a candidate then to be sacrificed to the inability of an examiner not able to fully realise to himself the difficulties of candidates?

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT.

The *Rast Goftar* states:—There may be good reasons, for aught we know to the contrary, for the order being limited to the case of Dr. Deshmukh, as well as for placing Dr. Childe over his head during the temporary absence of the permanent incumbent. The regret which is often expressed at the Government having very inadequate opportunities for enlightening the public mind on their doings is much emphasized by cases like the present. On the face of it, Dr. Deshmukh's case appears to be a hard one, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that he has evidently been unfairly treated. Dr. Childe, whatever may be his other qualifications, is represented to be not a chemical expert, while Dr. Deshmukh is admittedly one, and if efficiency were to be preferred to departmental convenience or "service interests," it would have been best secured by promoting the Assistant Chemical Analyser to the higher post. The office is of great public importance. In cases of murder a great deal sometimes depends upon the report of the Chemical Analyser, and Government could have done much better than appoint to it, even temporarily, one who, if we are rightly informed, has to learn much of the work he has been called upon to perform. The interests of the commissioned officers in the Indian Medical Service have been too often allowed to override the claims of efficiency, and so it happens that efficiency and the continuity, which conduces so much to efficiency, are sacrificed to the exigencies, supposed or real, of departmental changes. The subserviency of public to personal or service interests is best exemplified by appointments to the Grant Medical College.

The *Gujerati* writes:—During Dr. Lyon's tenure of the post of the Chemical Analyser to Government it will be found on inspection of the records themselves that nearly half the work used to be done by him personally. Now let Government examine the records after he left. The result of the examination will be found to be that with the exception of a few simple cases the brunt of almost the whole work fell on Dr. Deshmukh. Now the public have a right to inquire whether Government have resolved to convert the Chemical Analysership into a sinecure or ornamental office. If so, let them say so; if not, what is the meaning of putting inexperienced service men into a responsible position if the services of an experienced officer like Dr. Deshmukh are to be ignored whenever a vacancy occurs. According to Section 510 of the Criminal Procedure Code any document purporting to be a report under the hand of any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code. Such is the value and importance of the reports of the Chemical Analysers to Government in courts of justice. Is it fair to the public and conducive to the administration of justice that any one and every one, provided he holds Her Majesty's Commission in the Indian Medical Service, should be appointed Chemical Analyser to Government? We have no doubt that if the whole question were impartially considered apart from the vested interests of particular cliques, the injustice of driving away Dr. Deshmukh from a post where he has virtually done work for his superiors would become at once manifest.

AN "ABSORBING POLITICAL QUESTION."

The visit of Lord Landowne to Lord Harris at Poona was private and unofficial; yet it has led, says the *Rast Goftar*, to a gratifying announcement of great public interest. His Excellency was presented with the inevitable municipal address in which it was hoped that the urban and rural boards in India would be recognised as units for the selection of a proportion of the non-official members of the re-constituted Legislative Councils. His Excellency heartily agreed with the wish of the Poona Municipality, saying that the Government hoped to be able to devise a system by which they might obtain members who would be, as far as the conditions of the country permit, representatives of the principal classes and interests of India. It is most gratifying to notice that his Excellency has regarded the reference made in the address to the approaching re-constitution of the Legislative Councils with "special satisfaction." His pronouncement on this absorbing political question of the day affords reasonable grounds for the belief that the Councils will be enlarged on a popular basis and in a spirit of liberal sympathy with the Act which has been passed by Parliament.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction, says the *Gujerati*, in this Presidency on account of the Local Government not having cared to sound public opinion regarding the proposed reform of the Bombay Legislative Council. On all important questions Lord Ripon as well as Lord Reay never failed to take the public into their confidence. Even Lord Lansdowne's Government consulted leading representatives of the native community when the Age of Consent Bill was on the legislative anvil, and it is undoubtedly disappointing that on this occasion both the Indian and Local Governments should have unwisely departed from a salutary practice. There is an apparently well-founded rumour that the Local Government have prepared a half-hearted scheme providing for only eight additional members. If it turns out to be true, it will produce universal disappointment and bitter indignation. Lord Lansdowne's declaration at Poona on the reconstitution of the Legislative Council was couched in a liberal tone and has somewhat buoyed up the depressed state of the public mind which was occasioned by the rumour. We are glad to know that Lord Lansdowne has ever since the assumption of his office pressed the reform of the Legislative Councils upon the home authorities and to be assured by his Excellency that he will spare no efforts to give effect to the provisions of the amended Councils Act in a manner which will afford a fresh stimulus to the policy of local

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1.
Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.
Yours affectionately,
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel. E. E.

III.
Extract.
ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.
My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.,
Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.
G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 3-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 38⅞d. per oz.; and four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £65½; but no further quotation for the metal is to hand from New York, that market having been closed yesterday for a holiday. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London, at 97¼ and 108, respectively. The market rates of discount were put down ⅛ on short London Bills, at 2⅛ per cent., and ¼ in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2½. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅛d. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 99½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·16.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a decline of ½d. per cental, from the last quotation wired for No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool at 6s. 5½d. per cental, Ex-quay; White Delhi being unchanged at 6s. 4½d. per cental. Linseed was quiet but steady at previous spot and arrival rates for Bombay Seed.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 9-16d. per lb.; and all grades of Broach and Dholleras, and descriptions and grades of Oomras were higher to the same extent; while American Arrivals were 7-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 19-32d. for November-December deliveries, and 4 23-32d. for March-April. Fair Brown Egyptian Cotton was also 1-16d. higher, at 4 9-16d. per lb. The market closed firm; with Surats in active demand for all descriptions; and Arrivals quiet but steady. The total Sales amounted to 8,000 bales only, but included the unusually large proportion of 1,200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 29,000 bales.

The Manchester Market, according to Reuter, was strong and dearer, all round, but the only changes made on quotations for staple goods are in 7lbs., 8½lbs., and 45 in 9lbs. which are called 1d., 1¼d., and ¼d., dearer, respectively. The price of 40s Mule Twist remained at 7¼d. per lb.

The New York Markets having been closed for a holiday yesterday, we have no further news regarding American Cotton in that quarter to chronicle.

In sympathy, however, with the upward movement in Liverpool, above reported, our local market for the staple has been strong to-day at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in rates for forward contracts in the new crop. Transactions have again been upon a considerable scale, 3,800 bales being credited to exporters, of which 2,600 bales are old Bombay-pressed Dhollera, at Rs. 181-83; the balance consisting of 100 each of old Dhulia, at Rs. 181; and old Bengals, at Rs. 166; and contracts for 800 new Bengals, for January delivery; and 200 Broach, for March at Rs. 229-30. Local spinners have taken from stock 950 bales of old stuff, consisting of 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 167½-68; 350 Wadwan, at Rs. 174-80½; and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 150 per candy.

WHEAT has been in but small demand for exports in a quiet market, and little fresh business has transpired to-day; but prices still show no change.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, on the basis of previous rates, the tone of the market remaining steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	789 bales.
Wheat	15,676 owts.
Linseed	1,667 "
Rapeseed	7,355 "
Gingelly	9,634 "
Castorseed	2,144 "
Rice	4,077 "

FREIGHTS are steady, but with not much demand from shippers. The Blue Crop (s) has been fixed at 15s. per ton for November loading, for two continental ports and/or U. K.; and the Whitefield (s), for December loading, has been fixed for two Mediterranean ports, at 14s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling and with rates at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 3-32d. for November delivery; 1s. 3⅛d. for December; and 1s. 3 5-32d. for next year; but we have heard of next to nothing doing either way, both sides awaiting the result of Council allotments, which it is expected will be made at 1s. 2⅛d., and possibly will not all be applied for at that. Meantime this market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
France 3 do.	1·58½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm again this morning, and Fours, for Account, were booked in the early part of the day, at 106⅛, which rate was maintained throughout, and was the closing quotation, with the cash price at 106⅜ with a steady feeling.

SHARES remain very quiet in tone, with next to nothing doing; but quotations generally are unchanged.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

East, Maj.-Genl, Ms Staff, on duty, from Aden.
Stopford, Lt-Col, Bo. R A, on duty, from Aden.
Von Donop, Maj, Bo. R E, on duty, from Aden.
Joubert, Surg. Lt-Col, Beng. I M S. from England.

NOVEMBER 7.

Chapman, Capt, Supdt, Army Schools, on duty, from England.

NOVEMBER 9.

Woodward, Maj. Beng, Gordon High, on leave, from Umballa.
Lockhart, Lt, Beng. 2nd Gord High, on leave, from Madras.
Mills, Surg, Capt. Beng, A M S, to embark, from Meerut.
Walters, Brig-Surg, Lt-Col, Beng. A M S, for embarkation, from Jullunder.
Merriman, Col, Bo. R E, on duty, from Poona.
Wheylock, Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Odell, Maj, Ms. 2nd Oxford, L I, from leave, to Poona.
Daly, Surg-Capt, Beng, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Pratt, 2nd Lt, Ms, unattached, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Burnett, Surg, Lt, Bo, I M S, to joint, to Poona.
Westropp, Lt, Bo, R A, to join, to Aden.
Richardson, Lt, Beng, 4th Sikhs, on leave, to Peshawur.
Sprague, Surg-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Dhulia
Majratt, 2nd Lt, Ms, Unattached list, to join, to Secunderabad
Nutt, Col, Bo, Pol Dept, to join, to Sawantwadi.
Bown, Surg-Capt, Beng, I M S, to join, to Nowshera.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 10th November 1892.

On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding school for all members to-day, the 10th instant. Plain clothes.
2. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th November, 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
To-day, at 6-30 p.m., 25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill, at the Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill, at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
2. On Saturday next, the 12th inst., No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p.m., sharp, and proceed by rail to Grant Road Station and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10" R. M. L. Gun-drill. No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10" R. M. L. Gun-drill. Dress—Drill Order, without arms.

By order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain, Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 5th November, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Miscl. Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total .. Corresponding week last year. Open 1,681 miles.	Rs. 1,98,291	Rs. 3,73,984	Rs. 6,443	Rs. 5,78,698
	..	..	..	6,04,778
Decrease ..... Rs. 26,080.				

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

JABALPUR.

DEATH.

BETHAM—November 1, at Jabalpur, C.P., the dearly loved son of J A Betham, aged two months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—November 4, at Kukie Coondah Estate, Sullilie, Kadus District, the wife of C H Browne, of a daughter.
EVANS—November 5, at Barrackpur, the wife of Lieutenant G M Evans, 8th Bengal Infantry, of a son (prematurely).
LAWTON—November 4, at Bhowanipur, the wife of T H Lawton, of a son.
THURLEY—November 6, at "Cheerful Lodge," Egmore, the wife of R M Thurley (Salt and Abkari Revenue), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DALY—TIETKENS—October 26, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev G E Nicolls, Owen St John, eldest son of Owen A Daly, of Simla, to Emilie Martha, second daughter of A H Tietkens, of 18, Oakley Square, London.
SINCLAIR—ORMOND—November 5, at St Andrew's Church, Madras, by the Rev R H Stevenson, M A, Chaplain, D Smith Sinclair, F R S E, late of Glasgow, to Grace Hamilton, only daughter of Thomas Ormond, Esq., Glasgow.
WILKINSON—MORETON—November 1, at All Souls Church, Sitapur, by the Revd R A Cumine, Henry Lionel Smythe Wilkinson, eldest son of the Revd Wilkinson, of Bealibah, Australia, to Minnie Teresa Ellen, eldest daughter of the late John David Moreton, of Lukhimpur, Oudh.

DEATHS.

CULLEN—November 1, At Bhagulpur, Catherine Neil, infant daughter of the Rev J A Cullen, aged 8 months and 3 days.
DRAPER—November 1, at Umtalla, Alice C, the infant daughter of Captain and Riding Master (R H A) and Mrs Draper.
FITZGERALD—October 28, Manipur, by the accidental discharge of his gun, Lieutenant James William FitzGerald, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, aged 29 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1892.

IT is a good many years ago since Mr. Disraeli in a celebrated speech declared that there was a mistake in the vulgate translation of the Old Testament, and that what the wise king of old really said was not "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity," but "*sanitas sanitatum omnia sanitas.*" This declaration was somewhat derisively received by his political opponents, and one rising liberal member stigmatized it as "a policy of sewage." But this scornful disposal of the question of public health in no way disturbed the equanimity of the great conservate statesman, who replied with unanswerable good sense: It may be a "policy of sewage" to a Liberal Member of Parliament, but to the great body of the people or to one of the labouring multitude of England, who finds fever to be always one of the inmates of his household, and who sees stricken down those on whose sympathy and material support he has looked to with hope and confidence, it is a question of life and death.

Most people will think that in this passage of arms Lord Beaconsfield came off best, and certainly the subsequent course of events has proved that he did not in the least overrate the position of importance which the question of health was to assume in the social and political field. By common consent the question of public health in all its ramifications has taken all but the first place in the pages of current literature, and in the counsels of practical statesmen. And in this progress India has not been behind-hand. Local self-government very largely turns upon matters of sanitation, and here also as in Europe, efforts have been made to inculcate a knowledge of the principles of the subject in the schools of the people. Some time ago we gave an account of a pamphlet, entitled "The Way to Health," which has been translated into all the Vernacular languages of the Presidency, and which we believe is taught in all the Vernacular schools. The pamphlet was good so far as it went, but the Government of India formed the opinion that it did not go far, and that a fuller and more detailed work would be useful in Anglo-Vernacular schools where the pupils acquire a knowledge of the English language in addition to their own mother-tongue. Acting on this view the Government of India about three years ago offered a prize of Rs. 1,000 for the best text-book on Sanitary Science and Domestic Economy for the use of English and Anglo-Vernacular schools in India, and about twenty manuscripts were sent in for competition by the day fixed. A committee of experts was appointed to adjudicate the prize, and after a laborious examination of the competing essays reported that two were of special merit, *viz.*, those submitted by Surgeon R. H. Firth, A.M.D., and Surgeon A. E. Roberts, I.M.S., and further expressed the opinion that of these two the latter was the best adapted for educational purposes. The prize of Rs. 1,000 has accordingly been awarded to Surgeon A. E. Roberts, who is, we believe, an officer of the Sanitary Department of the N.-W. Provinces, and the book has been published by the Government Press, Calcutta, and prescribed as a text-book for all English and Anglo-Vernacular schools in India. The work, a goodly-sized volume of 183 pages, now lies before us, and it may safely be said that if the present generation of senior school-children are taught anything like the whole of it the next generation will not be unhealthy from ignorance. Surgeon Roberts opens his treatise with a brief outline of Physiology, which had no doubt better be read but which will most probably be skipped by all who can, and then he plunges at once into chapters on the Habitation, Water, Food, Cleanliness, Public Health, Nursing, the Management of Children, and How to meet the emergencies of daily life. On all these topics he discourses with admirable clearness and sound common-sense, giving as far as possible his reasons for his opinions, and adapting them carefully to the conditions of native life, of which he appears to possess a somewhat exceptional acquaintance. In his account of the conditions of a healthy house, he enters at some length into the modes of getting rid of "the water in the soil," and reminds us that fevers were formerly as prevalent in Great Britain as they now are in India and that they have been banished by drainage of sub-soil water. A case of malarial ague is now-a-days the rarest of diseases in England. "May it not," he asks, "be the same some day in India?" The important subject of Water is fully dealt with, and if we had space we should be glad to print for their usefulness the valuable hints on filters. "It is a fact," he declares, "that most filters in use are a source of danger rather than safety." All filters, it is laid down, should be under the care of one reliable person whose duty it should be to take the filters to pieces and thoroughly clean them at least once a month—a date should be fixed and the duty done systematically. An excellent chapter on Food and Work and their inter-dependence is full of principles and applications, including model diet tables for both Europeans and Natives. Dr. Roberts inculcates the virtues of slow mastication, to which a great living statesman is said to owe his phenomenal vitality. "Many a doctor's prescription," he says, "would be saved if the teeth were properly exercised in their own work: this is a simple experiment that everyone may make upon himself." The references to milk in this chapter are almost disquieting in the dangers they reveal. "Milk of all fluids readily absorbs foul gases and affords a suitable growing medium for disease-germs." The proper housing of milch cattle is consequently a matter of first-rate importance to the public health, and the efforts of the Bombay Corporation in this direction have the highest scientific sanction. In regard to drinks Dr. Roberts is emphatically anti-alcoholic. "Pure water," he says, "is the only necessary and entirely harmless beverage; the use of wine and all spirits should be entirely medicinal, for they never do any good, and generally do harm; often little, but sometimes much." In stating, however, that "all the best authorities agree" in this view, we think Dr. Roberts goes a little beyond the fact. A discussion on the point a few years ago in the *Contemporary Review* in which a number of the leading physicians of London took part rather pointed, if we remember aright, to the conclusion that the best authorities pronounced a little alcohol, though the less the better, to be favourable to health in the conditions of modern civilized life. More will agree with the opinion that "if some form of alcohol is advised by the medical attendant perhaps a well-diluted mixture of pure whisky and water taken with the evening meal is the best form to take it in." As might be expected the author of this volume holds strong views on the importance of cookery, and closes a capital outline of the principles of the subject with the following apt reflection: "Every woman should make it her care to learn all she can of the art of cookery; she can raise this simple service to the rank of a virtue and be a source of infinite good and a minister of health to the members of her household. It is a gracious handicraft, and an honourable, and it is a shame to any house-keeper if she leaves all the details of the supply and preparation of the food to her servants." We trust the girls in the schools, both Native and European, wherever this book may be studied, will lay Dr. Roberts' wise and persuasive words to heart.

The only part of the book to which we think possible exception may be taken is in the remarks on Exercise as applicable to Hindus. "It is hard," Dr. Roberts says, "to give a rule for the amount of exercise necessary for every separate case, but it will only be within the mark to make it a habit for those engaged much in the house to take four hours at least out of the twenty-four for out-door recreation." This may be the case for robust Europeans or Parsees, but we should like to have the opinion of a qualified and observant Hindu physician as to its suitability for sedentary Hindu students or professional men. After all, exercise is a form of labour, and as a means to the preservation of health should be limited to the amount requisite to keep the system in working order. After this limit is passed exercise like any other work, "takes it out of" one, and abridges by so much the energy available for work proper. The whole subject much needs to be taken up by a native physician with reference to native constitutions and native food. There will be no difference of opinion regarding Dr. Roberts' remarks on the value to health of some pursuit apart from the daily work, such as Botany, Natural History, or Geology. "Learn to cultivate some 'hobby' and it will grow quicker than 'a little money at the bank and be a means of pleasure and profit that the richest man cannot buy.'" On the whole it will be seen that the Government of India prize has elicited a valuable contribution to the promotion of Public Health in India. Whether the new Text Book will be a success in schools time alone can determine, but there can be no doubt that Surgeon A. E. Roberts has collected together and presented in a readable form a vast amount of accurate information on an eminently important subject.

A TELEGRAM a fortnight ago told us that "General" Booth in appealing for further assistance for his "Darkest England" scheme had agreed to the appointment of a committee to enquire into the manner in which the large amount of money previously raised had been disposed of. This seemed to be at least desirable for, before subscribing again, the generously disposed people who found the money before, would like to see how it had been expended. Lord Onslow, who has recently retired from the Governorship of New Zealand had, during his period of office, several interviews with "General Booth" on the subject of his farm colony; and since that time has manifested considerable interest in the scheme. According to the latest report from home Lord Onslow, Sir Henry James, Mr. Sydney Buxton, and Mr. Walter Long were selected to conduct the enquiry. Lord Onslow, who will doubtless preside, had prepared a series of inquiries in anticipation of his suggestion being adopted. His Lordship suggested that the religious questions should be entirely eliminated from the enquiry, and that it should deal solely with the social question. Four headings were then suggested as the base of the investigation. First of these was whether "General" Booth has in any way benefited personally by the scheme, and is he the disinterested servant of the public he claims to be? This would almost seem to embrace everything necessary. But then follows a second question: Are the accounts and cash affairs and balance-sheets managed in a fair, business-like, and honourable manner. We understood that "General" Booth was not in the habit of issuing balance-sheets, and if this be so whether fair and honourable, there will be no claim that they have been kept in a business-like manner. The third question is but an amplication of the second, for it demands whether the moneys are expended on the lines laid down in the "Darkest England" scheme and dealt with in such an economic and business-like manner as promises a reasonable measure of success. Finally Lord Onslow would like to know whether the property given to, or acquired by, the scheme is so settled that it can never be applied to any other purpose than that for which it was intended. A better committee for the purpose could not have been appointed, and upon its decision the future prosperity or the downfall of "General" Booth, as a social reformer, will virtually depend.

IN connection with the shipping casualties of the past few weeks a Blue Book just issued in England furnishes some reassuring statistics as to the loss of life at sea. For the last fourteen years it is shown the percentage of casualties has diminished. Even taking into consideration the terrible disasters which are within recollection the tendency of the reports is to indicate increased safety at sea. Vessels are more numerous, passengers are yearly increasing in numbers, yet casualties are fewer, and the loss of life very much less. During the last fifteen years in the total wrecks of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom four thousand four hundred and twenty-nine thousand lives were lost, twenty-five thousand bring seamen, but these totals divided by fifteen bring the annual death-roll to very insignificant proportions. Unfortunately the figures of the current [illegible] will be more discouraging than those of several previous ones for 1890-91 [illegible] an exceptionally uneventful year. The Ma[illegible] blizzard was responsible for the gre[illegible] number of casualties of the year; [illegible] of five hundred and ninety the total of pas[illegible]gers' lives lost, five hundred and fifty-five w[illegible] lost in one vessel—the Utopia—which was s[illegible] after collision with a man-of-war off Gibral[illegible] The only year in which the record was p[illegible] portionately lighter than last was 1885-[illegible] The further reports of the committee appoi[illegible]ed by the Board of Trade were also issued [illegible] connection with this return. It is recommend[illegible] that an order in Council shall be prepared [illegible] soon as possible, applying, after reasona[illegible] notice, these regulations to British ves[illegible] everywhere, and to foreign vessels in Brit[illegible] waters; and that a letter be addressed to [illegible] the Powers which were parties to the Washi[illegible]ton Conference, stating the action taken [illegible] England, and expressing a strong hope th[illegible] they will adopt the same regulations, havi[illegible] regard to the extreme importance of su[illegible] regulations being international.

It is difficult to conceive any reason for t[illegible] extraordinary outrage which occurred in Pa[illegible] on Tuesday. A bomb was delivered at th[illegible] offices of the Carmaux Mining Company, an[illegible] removed thence to the police-station wher[illegible] while being examined it exploded and kille[illegible] five police officers and wrecked the statio[illegible] The strike of the Carmaux miners had ende[illegible] five days ago and work had been resume[illegible] The strike was one of the most extraordinary o[illegible] record. There was no actual dispute as t[illegible] wages; they struck because having elected on[illegible] of their number as Mayor he was rejected. The[illegible] chose him because they considered his electio[illegible] likely to displease their employers whom the[illegible] described as monarchists, aristocrats, and ene[illegible] mies of the people. The miner Calvignac wa[illegible] no sooner elected M

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SHOCKING OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 8, MIDNIGHT.

A bomb in the form of a saucepan was to-day found on the threshold of the offices here of the Carmaux Mining Company, and was at once taken to the nearest police station, where it exploded with terrific force while under examination, and blew four policemen literally to fragments and fatally wounded the inspector. The station was completely wrecked. The bomb was doubtless exploded by clock work.

The outrage has caused the most intense sensation throughout Paris.

Nov. 9.

Two more deaths have occurred from the explosion of the bomb, which occurred in the police station, yesterday.

A most passionate debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies, and a vote expressing indignation at the outrage was passed, as also confidence in the firmness of the Government to prevent a repetition of such outrages.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Currency Committee after examining the members of two Manchester firms adjourned for a week.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

The Presidential Election returns of the New York State show large gains by the Democratic Party, thus indicating that ex-President Cleveland has carried the State.

Nov. 9.

Ex-President Cleveland's election has been largely assured by the immense Democratic gains.

THE 4TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The unsettled state of the Lushai border necessitates the detention, till further orders, of the 4th Bengal Infantry at Silchar.

VICTORY OF THE AMIR'S TROOPS OVER THE HAZARAS.

The *Pioneer* says that among the recent rumours from Afghanistan was one to the effect that a crushing defeat had been inflicted upon the Hazara rebels, who were said to have lost between two and three thousand men. No official confirmation of this news has yet been received from Kabul, though the Amir would scarcely have failed to report such a complete victory on the part of his troops.

THE 2ND SUSSEX REGIMENT.

The route-march of the 2nd Sussex Regiment from Ferozepore to Dum Dum was interrupted at Aligarh owing to sickness. The Regiment will now rail to Calcutta, reaching it on the 9th of December.

THE MESS BAND FUND.

The delay in settling the vexed question of the Mess Band Funds is causing vexation.

POLICE BATTALIONS.

The Madras Regiments in Burma have been converted into police battalions.

THE ANNUAL ARMY ESSAY COMPETITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 9.

The following are the prize-winners in the Annual Essay Competition for the British and Native Armies serving in the Bombay Presidency. The subject for the British was "Deferred Pay, its advantages, and disadvantages, with suggestions for a better method of inducing recruits to enlist and assisting soldiers on their discharge." The first prize was awarded to Sergeant McBain, Durham Light Infantry; the second to Color-Sergeant Wilson, North Lancashire; and the third to Color-Sergeant Kearney, Lancashire Fusiliers. The subject for the Native was "The best way to induce such castes as the Deccan Maharattas, Bhils, and other warlike classes in the Bombay Presidency to enlist freely in the Army." The first prize was awarded to Jamedar Sadashiv Krishna Bapat, 2nd Lancers; the second to Havildar Abram Samson, 21st Bombay Infantry; and the third to Private Balcrishna Gaekwar, 10th Bombay Infantry.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONKONG, Nov. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here at daylight, to-day.

Nov. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 9.

The Mail steamer Britannia, from Australia, has arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, Nov. 9.

H. M. S. Marathon, from Seychelles, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats active; demand for all descriptions.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been strong and dearer all round.

7lbs. Shirtings	4 3
8¼lbs do	5 4½
40s. Mule Twist	0 7½
2½ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 1854-1855	65½
Bar Silver	38⅞

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Posset.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th November, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	
Teheran	9	2	45 p.m.	..	20
Suez	9	3	...	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 9th November, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	22	..	1
" Karachee	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	27	...	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FIVE police officers were killed and a police station wrecked in Paris by sympathisers of the Carmaux strikers who sent a dynamite bomb to the officer of the Mining Company.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has carried the New York State in the Presidential Elections.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE, now officiating as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, goes home on a year's futlough next April.

EIGHT publishers at home have signified their intention of exhibiting in the Educational Section of the coming Punjab Exhibition to be held at Lahore.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued that, as an experiment, all movements of troops by rail between the 15th November and 1st March next shall be carried out during the day instead of by night.

LIEUTENANT HUMFREY, 12th Bengal Cavalry, who was recently bitten by a mad dog at Sialkot, has been granted leave of absence and a free passage to Marseilles in view to his proceeding to Paris for treatment under Monsieur Pasteur.

THE experiment of settling cultivators from the North-West Provinces in the Charnea waste tracts in the Central Provinces having proved a signal failure it has been decided not to proceed with the scheme.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the yearly election of two forest students at Cooper's Hill College to Fellowships of the College, a privilege which already obtains with regard to the Engineer students.

A DISASTROUS fire broke out in the Muir Mills at Cawnpore on Saturday evening, which rapidly destroyed the whole of the west wing. By great exertions on the part of the employes, assisted by the engine of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, the fire was prevented from spreading to the other parts of the building. The block destroyed was one of the oldest parts of the mills and was fully insured.

SIR EVELYN WOOD has, apparently, no doubt personally that he is to succeed to the Commander-in-Chiefship in India. In his criticism of the last manœuvres of the troops under his command at Aldershot, he expressed the hope that his successor would, next year, carry on the system of instruction in vogue, and that he would be as ably supported by his staff as he himself had been. Sir Evelyn is not likely to be translated from Aldershot to any other command in England, and his remarks have thus a peculiar significance. The surprise is that the announcement of his selection to succeed Lord Roberts has not yet been officially made.

REFERENCE was made last week by a commercial correspondent to the formation of an association among the Indian exchange banks in this city, under the name of the "Exchange Banks Association." The following are the nine institutions at present forming the association, the names being in the order in which they appear in a notice issued :—

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
The National Bank of India, Limited.
The Agra Bank, Limited.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.
The Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Limited.
The Imperial Bank of Persia.
The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

A STRANGE report has been current that the Duke of Devonshire has verted to Rome. The Duke has contradicted this saying that the only ground for it is that he sent the Pope a book of historical interest, while the late Duke assisted to publish it.

THE total collection of income tax in the Punjab for 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 11,89,288 as against Rs. 11,69,230, an increase of Rs. 14,058. The increment is yearly becoming less, a fact which seems to support the conclusion that the limit to the amount of tax, which the province can be expected to pay under present conditions, has nearly been reached. Only 6·9 per cent. of the original demand for the whole province was remitted on objection and appeal.

BUSINESS in money between Calcutta and Bombay is practically at a standstill, writes a Calcutta commercial correspondent, there being so little doing in either centre, and it being of small account whether monies lay idle in the one centre or the other. Nominally telegraph transfers are half-an-anna discount to par. Through the Controller-General half-a-lakh was remitted from there to here on trade account, and beyond that a lakh or two has been worked, and that embraces the whole business of the week. Fifty-one days, Shroff first-class paper is 7 to 8 annas discount.

DURING his recent visit to Umballa city, the Lieutenant-Governor held a conference on the Umballa water-works project, which was attended by Mr. Gladstone, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Ivens, Superintending Engineer, Mr. Campion, Executive Engineer, Dr. Massay, Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Tupper, Chief Secretary to Government. A modified scheme showing a reduction of Rs. 55,000 on the original scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 3,30,000, was agreed to subject to the advice of Colonel Marshall, Chief Engineer. The scheme will therefore now cost Rs. 2,75,000, and the proposed reduction is to be effected by diminishing the size of the main from 8 to 7 inches, the full estimated supply being delivered by an increase of time in working the pumps each day from 12 to 15 hours. It is considered that the Municipal Committee will now be able to finance the project without a loan.

A TRAVANCORE correspondent writes to the *Madras Times* :—Recently there has been a change of Dewans, and at present Mr. Shungara Subbire presides. This gentleman entered the Travancore service some 38 years ago as a school-master, and by dint of perseverance and zeal he has risen to the highest position in the State, having passed through several gradations. From the educational department he got transferred to the revenue line, and there he received invaluable training from the late Raja Sir T. Madhava Row, who may be said to have evoked order out of chaos in Travancore, and whose name is now immemorably connected with permanent improvements visible in the State. As Diwan Peishkar, Mr. Shungara Subbier satisfied the expectations of the people, and there is no doubt he will do the same with regard to his present appointment.

THERE is a steady improvement in the yield of the income-tax in Lower Burma, and the Financial Commissioner is jubilant over the increase of over half-a-lakh in the returns of the past year. In 1888-89, the year in which the tax was first imposed, the yield was only 4½ lakhs; in 1891-92 it had risen to 6¼ lakhs, and there is apparently every reason to expect a further increase. The officiating Chief Commissioner has recorded his opinion that the Act should now be extended to all non-agricultural villages which are likely to yield any appreciable amount of revenue; and he further urges that the time has now arrived for the imposition of an income-tax in Upper Burma.

IT being a strict rule of the Government of India forbidding the presentation of gifts to any of their officials in the public service, the silver tea service, valued at Rs. 1,000, subscribed for by the officials of the Mysore Government and intended for presentation to Colonel C. Bowen, Chief Secretary to Government, Mysore D. P. W., who proceeded to Europe, preparatory to retirement, has been returned to the makers.

THE Burma collection for Chicago includes some magnificent Burmese gongs and stands, wall brackets, elephant cabinets and stands in brown and white teak and ebony mounted in ivory and silver, &c. There are two State saddles said to have been the property of the ex-King, a set of the Royal drums used for minor State ceremonies, a pair of Theebaw's throne cushions, some royal dresses most exquisitely embroidered, some magnificent specimens of old Burmese arms, some of which are believed to have belonged to the ex-King. There are also some very fine specimens of Gantamas, and the former King's travelling throne, which was given to one of the ex-ministers by him and sold to Mr. Nation by the minister. With it is the royal deed of gift, which in Burma accompanies such presents. There are also a very fine collection of ivories, both antique and new models, musical instruments, &c.

QUEEN OLGA, of Wurtemberg, a daughter of the Emperor Nicolas, is dying at the Lake of Constance.

THE French Mission to Fez continues to be well received by the Sultan, who is reported to have agreed to a commercial treaty specially favourable to France, and has also undertaken to construct a fort at Tangiers through French Engineers, and to grant France a concession to build a railway to Figuig and to establish a Franco-Moorish bank. It is asserted in Paris that France is not seeking special advantages beyond other nations, but it is doubted if this is correct.

ABOUT fifty dancing-masters met in New York about a month ago to discuss and select some new dances for the approaching winter season. They were members of the National Association of Teachers of Dancing of the United States and Canada, and of the American Society of Professors of Dancing. The discussion lasted three days, over 40 compositions receiving attention and being put to practical test. It was noticed that some of the white-haired professors danced and executed intricate figures as nimbly as any of the younger men. While they danced they were young again. The meeting resulted in the re-establishment of the deux-temps, which has always been a favourite with the young people of New York. It was also decided that the Royal gavotte, the pavane, and the Carlyle Waltz should be taught in all the classes. The last is a waltz interrupted by a "gaiety" step in which the toes are quickly pointed. One of the new dances considered is a quadrille in which four gentlemen and eight ladies take part. It was specially designed for parties where the male sex is in a minority. Each man has two partners in this National Park quadrille.

A FREE TRADE movement is reported in Denmark. At the annual meeting of delegates for "the Association of Farmers and Landed Proprietors of Jutland," comprising upwards of 30,000 members, the following resolution was carried, only three votes being given against it : "In consideration of the facts (1) that our principal market, England, is open to the duty free import of our agricultural imports ; (2) that our home manufactures are, or ought to be able to compete successfully either entirely without, or with a very moderate, protection, if we remove all taxes from raw materials ; (3) that it is unfair to burthen our most important and unprotected native industry, our agriculture, with protective duties, which only benefit a small number of persons—this meeting of delegates for 'the Association of Farmers and Landed Proprietors of Jutland' recommends (*a*) the abolition of all taxes on agricultural machinery and implements, on coal, iron, and other raw materials ; (*b*) reduction of the now existing protective duties on manufactured articles to 5 per cent., or at the utmost 10 per cent., of the value of the goods in those cases where the duty cannot be entirely abolished ; (*c*) voting against new taxes on necessaries of life, which have hitherto been untaxed." It is interesting to notice that this resolution was warmly supported by prominent members of the various political parties of the country.

MR. GLADSTONE, a Vienna correspondent tells us, has written a letter to Madame Adele Crepay, an Austrian, the authoress of a very thoughtful essay upon "The Dangers of the Emancipation of Women." The letter is as follows : "I received a short time ago your essay on 'The Emancipation of Women,' and although German print is painful to my weak eyes, I could not refrain from reading the work from beginning to end without stopping. I am anxious to give you more than a formal recognition of your work, not only because my mind agrees with you in the chief arguments you use, but because your essay is the most intelligible, clear, and detailed that I have read upon this question. You have called to life new thoughts in my mind, but I shall not be able to carry them into effect. I wish your essay could be put within the reach of the men and women in my country by appearing in their language." In a postscript Mr. Gladstone adds :—"In this question as in many others I deeply regret the death of J. Stuart Mill. He had perhaps the clearest mind in all his generation." The *Neue Freie Presse*, in reproducing this letter, says : "We can but admire the large characteristic writing of the Premier, who at the age of eighty-three, wields his pen like a man in the strength of youth."

Do not be induced to go to Brazil, is the advice contained in the new number of the *Board of Trade Journal*. The Board have received from her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro a copy of a contract between the Brazilian Government and a private company—the Companhia Metropolitana—for the supply of one million emigrants from Europe and the Colonial Possessions of Spain and Portugal. In case Englishmen should think of going, the Board of Trade give a solemn and impressive warning in the following words : "The climate in most if not in all parts of that country is wholly unsuited to British emigrants, and the population, the language, the laws, the habits, and the mode of life and work are all strange to ordinary artisans or farm labourers from Great Britain or Ireland. However great may be the natural resources of Brazil, it has been abundantly shown that the conditions of life are wholly unsuited to the ordinary British workmen, and intending emigrants are, therefore, most earnestly cautioned not to be induced by any offer of free or assisted passage or grant of land to go out to the country." Negroes are almost the only race fit to work in Brazil. Even the negroes do not or cannot work much, and their emancipation has removed the legal force which used to compel them to work.

THOUGH the idea still lingers that brandy keeps out the cold, the writer on mountaineering in the *Quarterly* repeats that it has the opposite effect, and adds that as a cure for giddiness alcohol is also valueless. The broad path is the only remedy for giddiness. Another which was once tried may be efficacious enough, but is only mentioned, without being recommended in the following story : A party of four were entering on a narrow ledge, when one of the travellers declared that he was giddy and could not move. The leader, one of the two most famous Oberland men of the time (nearly thirty years ago), merely turned to the second guide with the brief command, "Push him over." His orders were always beyond question, and the traveller was straightway lowered over the precipice, and, after dangling on the rope for a few seconds, was drawn back with all his powers of climbing restored.

FOR agriculturists the Japanese island of Yezo, though nearly the size of Ireland, does not appear to offer much attraction ; but its coal mines seem likely to prove of more and more importance. Fifteen years ago it was estimated by the American engineers who made the first surveys for the Government that the workable coal beds of Yezo contained 150,000,000,000 tons, or about two-thirds as much as the coal beds of Great Britain. This startling estimate has just been more than confirmed by official Government surveys. Of the Yezo coal, nine-tenths are found in one district, that of the valley of the Ishikari River, near the west coast. The first coal mined in the Island, at Iwansi, in the province of Shiribeshi, belongs to the smallest of the six coal-fields, containing barely 2,000,000 tons. As regards quality, although it is very uneven, and none of it stands in the front rank, even of Japanese coal, it is still declared by our Consul to be "all marketable."

WHY does the medical profession find itself outside the sphere of Government and ineffective in national debates ?—in this regard presenting a striking contrast to their friends of the legal profession. Professor Clifford Albutt has come forward with an answer to this question. It is that medical men's studies are more isolating, while their practice does not bring them widely into touch with the public, but is mainly domestic, personal, reclose—tending to catch rather the tone of the laboratory or the boudoir than that of the world. If medical men are to hold their own outside the limits of the profession they are warned that they must enlarge their minds by a broader culture than that of the medical schools.

THE TRANSFER OF BOMBAY TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A HIGHLY interesting page in Bombay History has been placed at our disposal, through the kindness of Sir George Birdwood, in the shape of a copy of a letter from the Commissioners appointed to take over the Island of Bombay from the Crown on behalf of the Honourable East India Company. The letter is to be found amongst the Birdwood Records at the India Office, and it is only necessary to say, by way of introduction to it, that the Hon'ble Company's ship Constantinople Merchant reached Swally on the 1st September 1668, bringing "His Majesty's Royal Charter, under the Broad Seal of England, for taking possession of the Island of Bombay." Two days later, at a Consultation, held in Surat, presided over by Sir John Oxenden, it was determined to send Mr. John Goodier, "second in Councll," Captain Henry Young and Mr. Streinsham Masters to perform the duty. [See Forrest's Selections, Vol. I., p. 224.] They reached Bombay on the evening of the 21st September and His Majesty's Warrant was at once delivered to Captain Garey. A day was spent in preparation for the ceremony, and on Wednesday, the 23rd, the Commissioners landed and were received by the Governor with military honours. The Island was then taken possession of in the name of the Hon'ble Company and the necessary transfers effected.

Our last was from on board the Constantinople Merchant of the 20th current, per Hoy Dispatch, and on the 21st, in the evening, we happily arrived in this road when Captain Young and Mr. Cotes went on shore to deliver his saored Majesties letter directed to Sir Gervase Lucas and Deputy Governor Gary (*a*), as also a particular letter from John Goodier, copy of which is herein enclosed, as alsoe his particular answer returned next morning by Corporall Roby, after which Governor Gary dispeeded Captain Young and Mr. Cotes on board, to assure us, by word of mouth, that they were making all possible speed for our reception on shore, and that the next morning would bee a convenient tyme, which message wee gladly received, and returned by Captain Young, etc., a civil grateful answer, and soe wee prepared ourselves for the next dayes ceremonies, when according to promise Captain Young, etc., came on board to accompany us on shore. The Commanders of the ships shewed themselves very civil at our disembarking, as well in the tearme of our voyage, wherefore wee humbly entreat your particular acknowledgment to them, for wee have found them on all occasions very ready to assist us. Captain Ward has been at expense of wine and cheere more than ordinary, which please to consider as you think fitting, and soe we leave them to acquaint you that.

At our landing we were mett by Governor Gary, etc., officers, who at the head of their several Companys, military drawne up, by the sea side received us with very much respect and ceremony ; and soe accompanied us into the Fort ; where Governor Gary caused all the soldiers to make their approach toward us in military order, first being by the Chiefe Officers commanded to lay downe their armes, and to march towards us without them, yet in decent ranke, and there is in the head of them all he made a short speech, much in the honour and praise of the Honble Company and caused his Majesty's privy Seale to be publicly read. At which the officers and soldiers for the generality were well pleased, that his Majesty had disposed the Island to the Honble Companys (*b*) to wom they own'd obedience. After which we caused the Compas (*c*) Commission (in parchment) to the President and Councill, together with your Commission to us to be also read publiquely, which being done they marched back to their armes, and toke them up for the Honble Company when John Goodier made a short speech to encourage and confirme them in their obedience by assuring every man his former quality and pay, Captain Gary excepted, who at present is very busily employed in making up severall Accounts, which being effected he intends to deliver the Ballance in unto us, and promises his utmost endeavour and assistance in the Company's service, which we have reason to believe, because that hitherto he hath mett all our desires with a ready compliance, indeed it is beyond what we could expect, and, therefore we humbly request he may be looked upon accordingly.

The severall Officers as Captain Toldery, Lieut. Burgess, Lieut. Houghton, Ensigne Gollopher, Ensigne Langlor were very instrumentall in their severall degrees and stations to promote our desires, and farther the Company's Interests, when divers soldiers deserted their service, and with their mutinous example had like to have infected many more, who layed downe their Arms, denying in future service, wherefore we were enforced to confine them in a room, in order to sending them on board, which when they saw they used the meditations of Captain Toldery, that they might be admitted to their armes again, promising much obedience for the future, they were received accordingly, only lost this their refractoriness, that civility and kindness we intended to shew them, we are now enforced to exchange for a more reserved demeanour.

By the vacancy of Mr. Price his place, who was Lieut. to the late Governor Lieutenant Burges claimes by military right of succession, his place, being for the present Lieut. to Captain Toldery, as also Lieut. Houghton, which is but his provisional Lieutenant with but Ensignes pay claims his right to be real Lieutenant. Ensigne Langford is also but provisional Ensigne with servants pay, but he pretends to be real Ensigne as is due. So that for the preventing all discontents and further obliging them, we could wish your Honrs personal appearance here, or that you would please to give order for Commissions to be given them according to their desires exhibited to us respectively. Samuel Burges made his humble request to us, that according to that generall promise of continuing everyone in their places, he alsoe might be continued in his, whose reasonable desire we kindly recommend to your Honrs etc favourable confirmation, as also his wages according as you in your wisdom shall think him deserving.

As for giving the Englishmen encouragement to carne a penny by setting and Planting and breeding of Hogs and ducks, (*d*) &c. 'tis a work of tyme, and requires rather our observation and study than further reply as for Hogs and Ducks. They have been looked upon as the annoyance of this Island in the time of corne, being wont to break down and through the best fences that the husbandry of this Island affords so that (as we are informed) Proclamations have been issued out for their destroying, as often as they are found upon the corne and according to your Orders, we shall deferr setting of Land to that purpose till your Honrs coming which for many weighty reasons we desire may be with all convenient speed.

The Portuguese and Gentoos, &c., Inhabitants have made their congratulatory addresses, the former petitioning us for mercy and redresse (being much oppressed, especially in the behalf of Orphans and Widows, whom they pretend to be deprived of their Lands), to which we gave them a civil answer, encouraging them according to order that they shall have all fesair redresse, at the Presidents arrivall, which we hope to be sudaine, so they returned to their habitations well satisfied.

As for the settling of the Customs we shall punctually observe your orders, by giving all encouragement to merchants, &c. To that purpose have settled Mr. Cotes at Mahim and for the present are necessitated to appoint Mr. Francis in Bombaim, who hath orders to comply with the merchants according to your directions to us.

As for the business of Dullian Bandu we have not had tyme or opportunity to enquire concerning it, having been so busily employed in severall various affaires, and talking so much as some of us have lost our voices, therefore desire your Patience till the returne of the Bantam when we hope to give satisfaction.

Concerning Tanna and Bandora we shall enquire and after information given to us we shall communicate it to you, according to order.

For encouragement to Merchants we shall observe your directions sett downe to us, and hope ere long to reape the fruits of our labours which yet requires some time. Captain Gary makes no dispute of money or anything else but promises with all expedition to surrender up to us whatever is here, or in Surat or Persia, so that his readiness shows his sincerity for the Company's service, which he hopes you will in convenient tyme consider.

As for the licences of tobacco and rents of coconuts etc., we shall at more leisure inform, ourselves and send you an account thereof.

As to the soldiers that are Mariners, we find none desirous to leave the Company's service, but two seamen who are debauched and ill-governed men, therefore are sent on bord Capt. Ward, with the character befitting their deportment.

As for the Chesnutt Pinke much charge has been laid out upon her, being in a great part repaired, yet will require some tyme ere she is fitted, which we will hasten what possibly we can, and for her quicker dispatch we have this day made Henry White Commander, according to your orders and have also made Francis Morewood Boatswaine and the rest of the officers and seamen we shall place according as we see occasion and desert.

We have acquainted Captain Gary that the acknowledgment for the Island, &c., shall be authenticated in what manner will best content him, at which he is well pleased and satisfied and thankful for your care.

For the two ships intended to be built there are some preparations made already, as some quantity of timber and more will shortly be procured, after we have learnt the experience of these parts, which may give us further light into what you mention concerning the Portuguese Customs, and we do not doubt but expedience may be found to regulate their actions. Heergee Moody (*e*) we shall advise with all concerning the timber, at a more leisureable tyme, in the mean tyme we have used arguments to persuade him to be honest and industrious as he promises.

The 10,000 rupees mentioned are safe in the Company's Fort, and we should have been glad that the broad cloth you intended had been shipped on the Constantinople Merchant, for, we are informed that some will vend in these parts, wherefore have desired the quantity expressed, in the note of other goods here enclosed, to which please to be referred.

The Chirurgery Chest is brought on shore and in the doctor's custody.

Will Menchin was intended home but upon second thought desires to continue in the Company's service, and so according to order we have his note herewith sent for the Honble Company's satisfaction.

The Constantinople we were necessitated to continue in the road to this day, in reguard that yesterday was the Sabath day and the tides falling out so early hath occasioned her stay a day longer for which we crave your favourable censure.

Mr. Streinsham (*f*) Masters doth now returne on the Constantinople Merchant in conformity to your order, though our extraordinary occasions require a person of his ability, and deserts, who as he hath been so would have yet further been very useful to us in this juncture of business, but our occasions must submit to your pleasure, he will more fully satisfy you of all proceedings in these parts, we wish him a prosperous passage and safe arrivall with you.

Captain Young is invested in the charge of Captain Gary's Company of foot soldiers, a list whereof as also of Captain Toldery's is now sent, the book of account Captain Young intends to enter upon with all convenient speed, for whose assistance we have appointed Mr. Jno. Martyr.

One Peter Stephenson who at our first landing was very mutinous and refractory, and laid down his armes, having used many oaths and imprecations that he would never serve the Honble Company, but among the first laid down his Arms refusing to take them up again till (by what enver perswations) the next day, excusing them his former errour by pretence of being in drinke, yet the very same night was drowned in a well and so attained not to the honour he was unworthy of, dying thus suddnely as a terrible example.

Mudan desires to take his passage in the ship which we granted him in respect of his urgent and earnest occasions at Surat, whose experience here hath made him very able to do us service, therefore if you thinke fitting, your licencing his return to us againe may be useful to us in our future proceedences, he will informe you what cloth, &c. Comodities will vend here, to whom please to be referred.

Our occasions in regard of adding some necessary building to the House ; will require two Carpenters and two Bricklayers, those which were lately sent for hence are reputed very honest men, which if procurable will be very useful to us.

One Mr. Thos. DuPlessis, a French gentleman of quality, that came over with Sir Abraham Shipman, with whose death he lost his hopes of preferment having served severall years in his Majs Service and having resolved before this alteration to go home by the first, having to that end obtained Captain Gary's leave and pass-port recommendatory upon his desire to us expressed, we have given him leave to take his passage on the ship.

We have taken out of the Constantinople Merchant 251 plates of copper 2 hhds. of Allom, (*g*) which we hope shortly to dispose of to advantage.

Ramsimar the Portugal Scrivan is soe necessary for his knowledge of all the affaires of the Island by his so long residence here that we are forced to make use of him, desireing your approbation.

Now we are neare the conclusion. We find we want the Company's Seale, wherefore please at your convenient tyme to afford us one, which is all we have tyme for at present to trouble you with, we shall conclinde with our hearty prayers that God would give a blessing to all our labours and that his Goodness may successfully crowne all our endeavours, which we shall never be wanting in to approve ourselves, Your Honrs etc. Faithfull and most humble servants

JOHN GOODIER.
H. YOUNG.
THO. COTES.

Bombaim, September 28th, 1668.

P. S.—The list of the soldiers, above promised, is not sent because of the shortnesse of tyme we could not conveniently muster, therefore crave your Honrs etc. excuse, and for the Bantam we shall dispatch it with all expedition, resolving for the future to be more punotual.

J. G.
H. Y.
T. C.

(*a*) Sometimes spelled Garey.
(*b*) This in a very early use of the style "Hon'ble Company."
(*c*) Compas, i. e., the Company's.
(*d*) This is suggestive of a possible origin of the phrase "Bombay Ducks" as applied to the Bummolow fish (*Harpodon notereus*).
(*e*) Hirji Modi "of that ilk."
(*f*) Usually spelled Streynsham.
(*g*) Alum.

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Malabar, under the command of Captain John G. Jones, will sail to-day for England with the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps and details, consisting of 55 officers, 12 ladies, 15 officers' children, 1218 men rank and file, 28 women, and 67 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Surg-Col and Mrs T Rudd, Med Staff
Bde-Surg Lt-Col and Mrs A T Churchill, Med Staff
Bde-Surg and Mrs W Mc Walters and 3 children, Med Staff
Lt-Col T Galloway, R A
Lt-Col J L Price, Bedfordshire
Lt-Col E Wighton, R A
Maj J J B Monzies, Gordon Highlanders
Maj J G T Humphreys, Oxford Regt
Maj and Mrs B H Woodward, Gordon Highlanders
Maj and Mrs N Sadlier, 2nd D Guards
Capt and Mrs E W Mills, Yorkshire Regt
Surg-Capt and Mrs B L Mills and child, Med Staff
Surg-Capt W P Squire, Med Staff
Capt R C Carr, Med Staff
Capt M de Montmorency, Med Staff
Capt W L Tuke, R E
Capt and Mrs H H Applewaite and 3 children, Norfolk
Capt and Mrs T Whistler and child, High L I
Capt H S Fallett, 7th D Gds
Lt T C D Ainesbury, I S Corps
Lt W L Maxwell, I S Corps
Lt T Bayley, R E
Lt C H Beville, and 3 children, I S Corps
Lt H A Moore, I S Corps
Lt J N Ross, I S Corps
Lt H E Hutchins, I S Corps
Lt W T C Coldbeck, R I Fus
Lt G MckFranks, R A
Lt H T H Clifford, Suffolk Regt
2nd-Lt H T Haughton, R M Fus
Lt A S R Annesley, I S Corps
Son of Qr-Mr Mr Templeton, Lincoln Regt
Engineer F F Pickard, R I M
Lt-Col and Mrs R Chalmer, 4th King's R Rifles
Maj G Astell, 4th Kings' R Rifles
Bt Maj F Fitzerald, 4th King's R Rifles
Maj M C B F Walker, 4th King's R Rifles
Maj R H Gunning, 4th King's R Rifles
Capt and Qr-Mr and Mrs E S J Crane, and 3 children, 4th King's R Rifles
Capt and Adj R P Oxley, 4th King's R Rifles
Capt M L Tuke, R E
Lt F Baley, R E
Major Humphreys, A P Dept
Capt and Mrs Applewaite and 3 children, 1st Norfolk Regt
Surg-Capt D D Shanahan, Med Dept
Apothecary Coshan, Med Dept
Miss Beresford
2nd-Lt Hon F C Stanley, 4th Bn R Rifles
2nd-Lt Hon R Cathcart, 4th Bn R Rifles
2nd-Lt W Flyn Wyndham, 4th Bn R Rifles
Capt and Qr-Mr and Mrs E J Crane and 3 children, 4th Bn R Rifles
Lt and Pay Mr C A G Clark, 4th Bn R Rifles
Lt and Adj R P Oxley, 4th Bn R Rifles
Sergt-Maj T O'Shea, 4th Bn R Rifles
Lieut J K Watson, 4th R Rifles
Lieut R P Cobbold, 4th Bn R Rifles
Lieut R J Vernon, 4th Bn R Rifles
2nd-Lt W W L Allgood, 4th Bn R Rifles
2nd-Lt G V Horden, 4th Bn R Rifles
2nd Lt Hon'ble F C Stanley, 4th King's R Rifles
2nd Lt Hon'ble R Cathcart 4th King's R Rifles
2nd Lt W F G Wyndham, 4th King's R Rifles

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAMER CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander W. Shandler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 31st ultimo, with the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles and details consisting of 25 officers, 4 ladies, 6 officers' children, 483 Europeans, rank and file, 7 women, and 10 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather throughout, with occasional showers of rain in the Bay of Bengal and between Beypore and Calicut. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lt-Col and Mrs R Chalmer, 4th Bn R Rifles
Major G Astell, 4th Bn R Rifles
Major W C B F Walker, 4th Bn R Rifles
Major H H Gunning, 4th Bn R Rifles
Captain C F Sewell, 4th Bn R Rifles
Captain C J Ryder, 4th Bn R Rifles
Lieut H H A Walsh, 4th Bn R Rifles
Lieut J K Watson, 4th R Rifles
Lieut R P Cobbold, 4th Bn R Rifles
Lieut R J Vernon, 4th Bn R Rifles
2nd-Lt W W L Allgood, 4th Bn R Rifles
2nd-Lt G V Horden, 4th Bn R Rifles
2nd-Lt Hon F C Stanley, 4th Bn R Rifles
2nd-Lt Hon R Cathcart, 4th Bn R Rifles
2nd-Lt W Flyn Wyndham, 4th Bn R Rifles
Capt and Qr-Mr and Mrs E J Crane and 3 children, 4th Bn R Rifles
Lt and Pay Mr C A G Clark, 4th Bn R Rifles
Lt and Adj R P Oxley, 4th Bn R Rifles
Sergt-Maj T O'Shea, 4th Bn R Rifles
Capt M L Tuke, R E
Lt F Baley, R E
Major Humphreys, A P Dept
Capt and Mrs Applewaite and 3 children, 1st Norfolk Regt
Surg-Capt D D Shanahan, Med Dept
Apothecary Coshan, Med Dept
Miss Beresford

MILITARY NEWS.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to nearly Rs. 30,000, for completing the outbuildings to the officers' quarters at Mandalay.

IN a reference made in one of the current issues of the *Morning Post* to the report that the Staff Corps Grievances question is to be settled by the grant of local and brevet rank to the seniors in each grade, that paper writes :—As might have been expected, the rumour has given rise to much indignation amongst the officers concerned. Certainly the chief argument against the present promotion rules obtaining in the Indian Staff Corps has been a reference to the constant supersession of the Indian officers by their juniors in the British service, and this grievance would, as far as precedence goes, be removed by the proposed grant of brevet rank. But this remedy would, after all, be of the most superficial nature only. The state of things which is continually being thrust upon the notice of Staff Corps officers in garrisons composed of mixed troops requires a much deeper remedy than that proposed. Lieutenants of the Staff Corps of nine and ten years' service, who have many of them fought in more than one frontier expedition, find themselves junior to young captains in the British service of seven and eight years' service, who have never had an opportunity for using their weapons in earnest. Similarly, Staff Corps captains of upwards of 17 years' service find themselves junior to British majors of 14 and 15 years' service, and so on in the higher ranks. Brevet rank granted at the average length of service for promotion in the British army would do away with much of the personal friction engendered by supersession in rank. But the British officers not only hold superior rank to their Indian comrades, who pass their lives in exile from their native land, but that rank is substantive, and carries with it the full pay and Indian allowances pertaining thereto. With the rupee depreciated to the rate of Is. 2d. British currency, it would be indeed offering a stone when implored for bread if the Indian Government were to satisfy

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 5.

THE third day's races would have undoubtedly been the best in the week, had not the rain falling, just before the meeting, and during the last races, made the course and ground soft, and prevented many from venturing out. The lawn looked nothing so bright and pretty without the bright toilettes dotted about. Those ladies who did turn out having donned seasonable rather than pretty garments.

1ST RACE.—"The Local Purse."—Rs. 150. A handicap for all galloways, 13st 3lbs and under, 5 furlongs.

Capt Chapman's b a gall Tip-Top, 12st, Capt Hibbert..... 1
Major Richardson's b a p No Name, 9st 4lbs, Owner 2
Mr Harrison's b a p gall Soapy-Sponge, 10st 4lbs, Owner.. 3

Tip-Top, first, No-Name second, and Soapy Sponge third. Captain Hibbert was most fortunate, winning each of the three races he rode, and so was Captain Chapman's horse Tip-Top, which came first in the two races for which it was entered.

2ND RACE.—"The Dwarf Plate."—Rs. 199. A handicap for all Arab and C.-B. ponies. 5 furlongs.

Mr Harrison's g a p Satara, 10st, Owner (Walk Over)..... 1

3RD RACE.—"The Welter Plate."—Rs. 99. For all galloways, 13st 3lbs and under. W. for I. raised 3 stones. 3 miles.

Mr Bennet's g a gall Acorn, 11st 9lb, Captain Hibbert 1
Mr Murray's ch w p Ake-Ake, 10st 3lb, Mr Wilkinson..... 2
Captain Grove's b a p Diamond, 10st 7lb, Owner..... 3
Mr Leeve's b a g Sonny, 9st 12lb, Mr Waddington..... 0
Col Sheringham's b ch p Warbler, 7st 7lbs, Mr Harrison... 0
Mr Smyth's ch ch gall Sandow, ... 0

Three miles across country is a big race, and one not easily followed. I believe the best view of it was had from the Anemometer Tower, and several gentlemen followed the race from that coign of vantage. Diamond led a good part of the way, but near home, Acorn put on speed and won in good style. Ake-Ake coming in second, and Diamond third.

FOURTH RACE.—"Consolation Handicap."—Rs 99. For all galloways, 13-3 and under, which have been beaten at the meeting, and for all ponies that have run or are declared to start 1 mile.

Mr Bucat's b a p Khazanna, 9st, 7lbs, Mr Waddington..... 1
Mr Harrison's g a p Satara, 10st, 7lbs, Mr Wilkinson..... 0

The match was won by Khazanna by about a length.

FIFTH RACE.—"Savantwadi Plate."—Rs. 192. A handicap for all Arab and C.-B galloways, 13-3 and under:

Capt Chapman's b a gall Tip-Top, 11st 10lbs, Capt Hibbert. 1
Mr Harry's b a gall Speculation, 11st 5lbs, Owner..... 2
Mr Harrison's b a gall Soapy-Sponge, 9st 2lbs, Owner..... 3
Mr Waddington's b ch m Eileen, Owner 0

Darkness had fallen before this race was completed, and rain fell heavily right through it—Tip-Top won again, Speculation being second, and Soapy-Sponge third. The rain cleared up by 8 o'clock, and the night was just a glorious one, bright and crisp, and looking as if rain was quite an unknown quantity in these regions.

TYPHOONS.

A WRITER in the *Globe* says that only those people who have lived in the Far East and have spent a few autumns there can have any true idea of the awful destructive powers of a typhoon and the intense dread which people have of its approach from July to December each year. It is true (he continues) that violent storms of a like nature also infest the West Indies and South Indian Ocean, but they are hardly of such intensity as the typhoons of the Western Pacific and, what is more important still their path does not lie along such an extensive seaboard as the latter. A typhoon, or hurricane as it is called in the West Indies and cyclone in the Indian Ocean, is simply a huge whirlwind, with a diameter of about a hundred miles or more, travelling and spinning along a curved track on the ocean. It sometimes happens that the storm will leave the shore and travel far inland, but generally speaking it follows the trend of the coast and contents itself with laying waste the harbours and towns of the seaboard. Fortunately the laws of nature controlling typhoons are fixed and reliable; that is to say, a captain of ship who by certain portents is warned of the approach of one of them can always tell by simple calculation the way in which the storm is revolving, the direction of its path, and, most important of all, the quickest way of getting clear of it. The typhoons of the northern hemisphere always whirl round in a contrary direction to the hands of a clock, and their path, which is westerly near the equator, gradually curves round to the north and N. N. E. along the Chinese coast towards the southern end of Japan. In spite, however, of these well-known and unfailing peculiarities, it constantly happens that circumstances render escape from an approaching typhoon impossible, as for instance in the case of the ill-fated Bokhara. No doubt her commander was warned of the terrible storm's approach by signs only too well-known to navigators of those seas. A quick and unmistakable fall of the barometer, with a confused sea, and streaks of oily-looking clouds stretching across the sky overhead, no doubt told him the kind of weather that was brewing, and doubtless if he had been in the open sea he might have escaped from the full force of the tempest. As it was, however, he was hemmed in on both sides by the land, and probably, as has often happened to captains of other ships before him, the only course that lay open to him was to heave to and await the blow, and trust to good seamanship and fortune to help him through. However, man's forethought and skill are of but little account when such forces of nature are brought into play as are experienced in a typhoon. When the full force of the storm has burst it seems as if it was a last remaining relic of the vast natural phenomena which must have reigned on the earth long before man made his appearance on it, and when its surface was torn with terrestrial and atmospheric convulsions. The wind, which travels at the rate of over 100 miles an hour, is almost too strong to face standing up without having the very breath pressed out of the body. If a ship is in the direct path of the storm the wind will remain in the same quarter, and gradually increase in violence, until all of a sudden it has to blow from the opposite quarter as the centre or vortex of the typhoon, and it goes hard with the ship that gets into it, for after a few minutes' respite the wind as suddenly blows with terrific violence in the opposite direction. The effect which this has on the sea may be better imagined than described. The spiral form of the storm has the effect of driving in the sea towards the centre from all points of the compass, and thereby creating what are called "cross seas." The surface is also further perturbed by the centre of the storm pursuing a course of its own, the result being a sea that is calculated to terribly strain, if not founder, the strongest and largest ships afloat. Imagine, for instance, three waves of the height and volume that are experienced in a storm in the Bay of Biscay running towards one another from different directions and meeting and commingling close alongside a ship. A pinnacle of water is formed, which if it breaks over her is almost certain to ensure her destruction, and if the ship is lucky or strong enough to stand being poised or thrown about in such a manner she cannot fail to be very seriously strained and thereby rendered less capable of holding her own against the elements. Surely, therefore, it does not require much explanation to be convinced of the almost utter helplessness of a vessel caught in a typhoon. In the case of the ill-fated Bokhara perhaps her commander felt his ship driven toward the Pescadores without being able to help himself, unless, as is most likely the case, the awful weather placed him out of his reckoning. Terrible as is the effect of a typhoon at sea, its power and violence can be better gauged on shore, when objects whose approximate weight and size are well-known are blown about almost as if they were feathers. In Hong Kong and other European settlements along the Chinese seaboard many houses have what is called a "typhoon-room" built into their foundations. This room is meant for the purpose of a refuge for the inmates whenever a typhoon begins to blow, so that they will be quite safe even if the house comes tumbling down about their ears. Wooden houses and shanties generally collapse and are blown away altogether, though in Japan the inhabitants, if they have sufficient warning, attempt to secure their roofs with hawsers and heavy boulders on the top. This latter precaution is rather risky though, and at Nagasaki a few years ago, where this expedient had been adopted, the roofs together with the boulders were blown all away, the result being that several people were killed. At Kobe, in this same typhoon, a large railway truck heavily laden and of the same size as those used in England, was blown off the metals and landed a few hundred yards away in a field; and, more extraordinary still, grass which has been allowed to grow long in the fields has been cut by the winds close down to the ground, leaving the sward almost as smooth as a billiard table. Thanks to an efficient meteorological service, people on shore and in harbour are usually given good notice of an approaching typhoon. At Hong Kong a small "typhoon harbour" has been built for the express purpose of affording protection to junks and other small craft, and no better idea can be obtained of the dread which the Chinese have of a typhoon than to see the panic-stricken rush of literally hundreds of vessels for the little harbour when the typhoon signal is hoisted. Chinamen, however, are not the only people in the Far East who dread the storm's approach. Everyone, from the highest to the lowest, who is unlucky enough to be living in the track of the storm suffers either bodily or pecuniarily; but the men whom the storm treats hardest are the sailors, and staunch and sound is the ship that can boast of having weathered a typhoon.

IN Ordinary and Periodical Malarial Fevers, Fothergill's Madonal if taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack.—Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8. —MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

A EUROPEAN IN THE MAHDI'S CAMP.

A STORY of "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp," from the original manuscripts of Father Joseph Ohrwalder, late Priest of the Austrian Mission Station at Delen, in Kordofan, has been prepared and published by Major F. R. Wingate, R. A., Director of Military Intelligence, Egyptian Army.

"Have we forgotten Gordon?" is a question the late Lord Tennyson is reported to have asked within the last year, and while it is one that may emphatically be answered in the negative, it is also true that the publication to-day of this extremely interesting volume will do much to recall public attention to the problems which demanded solution at the date of Gordon's heroic mission in 1884, but which are yet, nearly nine years later, as far from solution as ever. Major Wingate's share in the production of this book is mainly editorial. When Father Ohrwalder reached Cairo, a few days before Christmas, 1891, the first European who had escaped from the Soudan since 1885, it was the Major's duty as head of the Egyptian Military Intelligence Department, to learn from the sorely tried sufferer all that he could about the state of things in the south, and it was at his suggestion that the priest at once set to work to make a written record of what had occurred since he first fell into the Mahdi's hands, in 1882. During his period of restraint he had been unable to keep any sort of diary, but the events had been firmly imprinted on his memory, and what he now wrote down in German was translated by a Syrian into English for Major Wingate, who re-wrote the whole in its present narrative form; and it is in accordance with Father Ohrwalder's own desire that the terrible story appears before the public first in English.

The earlier chapters are occupied with a description of Kordofan and of the mission station at Delen, followed by an extremely interesting account of the rise of the Mahdi to power, of the siege of Delen, and of the surrender of the priests and nuns who were summoned to appear before the False Prophet at El Obeid. Here, amidst terrible privations, they were sentenced to death, and some were actually executed, while Ohrwalder and others were at the last moment reprieved. El Obeid itself had still to be besieged by the Mahdi, who made his triumphal entry into the town after defeating Hicks Pasha. At this point the main interest of the narrative for English readers begins. Father Ohrwalder is clearly of opinion that Gordon's mission was a mistake because it appeared to promise things that no one ever intended to perform. His coming was taken to mean that the English had made up their minds to crush the Mahdi's power, and when it turned out that Gordon had nothing in view but the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons northward, the disappointment was such as to leave matters far worse than if he had never appeared:

General Gordon's arrival in Khartoum gave fresh life and hope to the inhabitants. Great were the rejoicings, and a magnificent reception was prepared for the long-expected deliverer. This reception took place on February 18, 1884, and must have greatly encouraged General Gordon in his undertaking; but it was not Gordon's individual presence which so greatly inspired the people . . . They rejoiced because they looked on Gordon as an English representative, as the precursor of an English expedition sent to take possession of the Soudan for England. This is what made the people glad, and caused them to put aside all idea of departure. Had they not been certain that an English expedition was coming, not a soul would have remained in Khartoum. I have no hesitation in saying that had the Egyptian Government not sent Gordon, then undoubtedly the evacuation originally ordered could have been carried out without difficulty.

It is certainly disappointing to learn, and that on such good authority, that Gordon's famous solitary march to Khartoum, which the whole civilized world regarded with admiration and almost with awe, was after all but a futile adventure, more productive of harm than of good. There were at the time many who felt misgivings about the Quixotic expedition, but they restrained the utterance of their opinions in view of the wave of something like national enthusiasm which the heroic enterprise evoked; and it will be small consolation to them now to learn that, in the opinion of those on the spot best qualified to judge, their misgivings were amply justified:

As it appeared to us in Kordofan, and to the Mahdi himself, Gordon's undertaking was very strange; it was just as if a man were attempting to put out an enormous fire with a drop of water.

Gordon himself also, it appears, foredoomed his expedition to failure by too great frankness *en route* as to the object he had in view:—

He himself committed a mistake by which he gave a death-blow to himself and his mission. On his way to Khartoum he stopped at Berber and interviewed the Mahdi Hussein Pasha Khalifa; he imprudently told him that he had come up to remove the Egyptian garrisons, as Egypt had abandoned the Soudan. . . . It was this announcement of Gordon's which was the main cause of the fall of Berber, which place was essential for Gordon's plan of operations.

All this—and there is much more of it—is interesting and important, as throwing light on the causes of that tragic catastrophe which until recently has been used in this country mainly as a weapon in political controversy. Gordon went to Khartoum undertaking a policy which his actual going there did more than anything else to prevent. His presence at Khartoum necessitated an entirely new policy, for which neither the Government nor the people of this country were prepared. There is a graphic description of his noble death:—

The surging mass threw itself on the palace, over-flowed into the lovely garden, and burst through the doors in wild search for their prey; but Gordon went alone to meet them. As they rushed up the stairs he came towards them and tried to speak to them; but they could not or would not listen, and the first Arab plunged his huge spear into his body. He fell forward on his face, was dragged down the stairs, many stabbed him with their spears, and his head was cut off and sent to the Mahdi. It was hung on a tree in Omdurman, and the wild multitude rejoiced in heaping curses on it and insulting it.

Gordon's death was nevertheless the herald of the downfall of the Mahdi, who thenceforward lived a life of sensual ease, almost worshipped as a god, and died himself within six months. One of the most remarkable chapters in this book, crowded as it is throughout with picturesque details such as only a close and observant eye-witness would have been able to record, deals with the Mahdi's harem life. His seraglio was crowded, almost every tribe in the Soudan supplying a representative. Not less revolting were some of the grotesque superstitions with which his person in his later years was surrounded. The earth on which he trod was treasured up for its healing properties, and not a drop of water in which he had washed was allowed to be wasted. All was hoarded with the greatest care, and drunk as an unfailing remedy for every sort of illness and malady.

Later chapters deal with the imprisonment of Lupton Bey and the escape of Father Bonomi, the revolt of the Soudanese soldiers against the dervishes, and the campaign against the Abyssinians in which King John was killed. Then we have some account of Osman Digma and Suakin (here spelt "Sawakin") and important references to Emin Pasha and to affairs in Uganda which will command special attention at the present time. Some of the most terrible descriptions in the book—and it must be confessed that it is full of horrors—have to do with the famine at Omdurman in 1888 and 1889, and with the appalling cruelty with which a revolt of the Batahin tribe was suppressed. The social life of the people at Omdurman is especially dealt with, as is also the agriculture and commerce of the now existing Mahdist kingdom. Two chapters are devoted to the escape of Father Ohrwalder with the Sisters Venturini and Chincarini from captivity; and finally the author gives us his views, which are sufficiently decided, as to what Europe, and especially Great Britain, should do to that seething caldron of horrors which the Soudan under its present despotism appears to be. For this expression of opinion Major Wingate as in duty bound, disclaims any responsibility; but it is difficult to believe he does not sympathise in the main with the contention of his author. And indeed it is hardly possible to read this narrative, so calmly and yet so graphically told, without being conscious of a sense of indignation that such devilry should be permitted to exist. Certainly it is a book that *donne a penser*, even if one be naturally disposed to hold with Comte that nations and tribes of civilisation wholly distinct from our own should be left to work out their social salvation by themselves. It only remains to be added that while the editor has done this work judiciously, for the English reads smoothly and well, and while the author has modestly kept his own personality in the back ground, the publishers have produced the book in a worthy form. Upwards of twenty illustrations, mostly reproductions of photographs and three useful maps, aid in the understanding of the story, and the book is completed with a good index.

THE Austrian officers are so pleased with the recent long distance ride that they contemplate challenging the Italians to a contest between Vienna and Rome, when the condition of the horses on arrival will be a primary consideration for the prize. Baron Edelsheim Gyulai, a great Continental authority on cavalry, has declared that the late long distance ride was valueless in a military sense. A whole squadron ought to have competed, as in action.

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THE REMINISCENCES OF A SPY.

A RECOLLECTION of the startling disclosures made by Major Le Caron, when with inimitable serenity, he revealed himself to the Parnell Commission, deprives the reminiscences just published of a part of their interest; but even though she main outlines of his story were known before, the details will be new to the world.

ENTERING THE SERVICE.

He formally entered the Secret Service during a visit to England in 1867:—

Mr. Rebow visited me on several occasions at my father's house, and had many chats on the all-absorbing topic of Feniannism. Learning from me that the organization was still prosperous and meant mischief, he gained my consent to enter into personal communication with the English Government. In a few days I received through him an official communication requesting me to attend at 50, Harley-street. To Harley-street I went, and there met two officials, by whom a proposition was made that I should become a paid agent of the Government, and that on my return to the United States I should ally myself to the Fenian organization, in order to play the role of spy in the rebel ranks. I knew that this proposal was coming. I had thought over the whole matter carefully, and I had come to the conclusion that I would consent, which I did. My adventurous nature prompted me to sympathy with the idea, my British instincts made me a willing worker from a sense of right, and my past success promised good things for the future.

THE ART OF INFORMING.

He was Adjutant-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in the Irish Republican Army which twice invaded Canada; the failure of this project being due to the warning he was able to convey to the Canadian Government. He afterwards became a member and office-holder in the Clan-na-Gael, being senior guardian of one of the Clan's camps. He tells us how he worked:—

Having once obtained the position, I spared neither pains nor money to make myself secure in it. My status and extensive practice as a doctor permitted of my playing the role of the generous patriot, and there was no subscription list on which my name did not figure in some capacity as the patriotic, political, charitable, or religious friend. The latter was not by any means the most infrequent, for religion of a certain type plays a very large part in Irish politics. Where money and the other arts failed, then I took to diplomacy. Year in, year out, I continued president of my camp, though always at election time asking to be allowed to retire in favour of some better and more deserving brother. As senior guardian of the Braidwood camps I was in receipt of every document issued from headquarters, and through me many of these found their way to Mr. Anderson on the English side of the water. It was, of course, impossible for me to retain the originals of those which had to be returned, and of them I could only keep copies. With those requiring destruction in the presence of my camp I was enabled to act differently. Always prepared for the emergency, I was by a sleight-of-hand performance, enabled to esubstitute old and unimportant documents for those which really should have been burned and to retain in my possession, and subsequently transmit to England the originals of all the most important. I was of course shaking hands with danger and discovery at every turn, and yet so marvellous was my success that I not only escaped betrayal but that which would undoubtedly have led to it—namely, suspicion.

ONE OF HIS DUPES.

It may be suspected that the Irish-American conspirator is not overburdened with discretion. Alexander Sullivan, "the arch-fiend of Irish-American politics," who is alleged to have been the chief conspirator in the murder of Dr. Cronin, at Chicago, and who played a leading part in the machinations of the Clan-na-Gael, was most successfully beguiled. Major Le Caron says:—

For a period of twenty years I used the man as my dupe. Feeling his vanity, assisting his ambition, helping him in the hundred and odd ways in which it was possible for me to do, I gained his friendship and his confidence to such an extent that no man in the whole course of my career in the Secret Service proved a more valuable, albeit an unconscious, ally than he.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

Le Caron found no difficulty in winning the confidence of "General" John O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood:—

O'Neill, as was customary in Irish revolutionary circles, had, in his capacity of leader, been making free with the funds of the organization. In a word, he had been spending for personal purposes moneys received from the circles or camps. Professor Brophy, the treasurer, one of the few honest deluded Irish patriots of the time, refused to cook the accounts in order to cover the president's delinquencies. The books had to be submitted to the Convention, and O'Neill was in a frightful difficulty. In his embarrassment he came to me, and, to my surprise, made a clean breast of the whole matter. The opportunity was too good a one to be lost. I advanced the money and took his note of hand, thus saving his reputation before the Convention. Need I say that money was never repaid me?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE FENIANS.

On one occasion Major Le Caron went with O'Neill to visit the President, Andrew Johnson, at the White House:—

"General," said Johnson, addressing O'Neill, "your people unfairly blame me a good deal for the part I took in stopping your first movement. Now I want you to understand that my sympathies are entirely with you, and anything which I have in my power I am willing to do to assist you. But you must remember that I gave you five full days before issuing any proclamation stopping you. What, in God's name, more did you want? If you could not get there in five days, by God, you could never get there, and then, as President, I was compelled to enforce the Neutrality Laws or be denounced on every side."

THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

Not the least sensational of the revelations the author now makes are those relating to the Skirmishing Fund:—

The ordinary work of shipping arms to Ireland, and communicating with the sister society as regards members, organisation, etc., was conducted with regularity and precision; while operations of an extraordinary character were indulged in as opportunity offered. Amongst these latter must be classed the negotiations, commenced about this time, for an alliance between the revolutionary party in America and the Russian Government. Wild and absurd as the idea may at first appear, it is nevertheless an undoubted fact that these negotiations were not alone started in sober earnest, but they were in the end finally completed and developed to the stage of a regular diplomatic compact at headquarters in Russia. As is well known, the relations between England and Russia were for some three or four years previous to 1880 of a distinctly strained character, and war at many times appeared imminent. Filled with the idea that war would actually take place, the Clan-na-Gael executive caused overtures to be made to the representative of the Russian Government, proposing that they in America should fit out privateers which sailing with letters of marque from Russia, should worry English vessels and assist in every way possible in furthering the designs of Russia, in return for which Russia should pledge assistance to the Irish in their attempt to wrest Ireland from English domination. So satisfactorily did the negotiations progress for the Clan-na-Gael people, that in a few months Dr. Carroll left America for the Russian capital, where, it was subsequently reported in an official way the treaty between the Russian Government and the revolutionary organization was formally ratified.

On the other plots and schemes I can only touch in the lightest possible way. They included the assassination of Queen Victoria, the kidnapping of the Prince of Wales or Prince Arthur, an attack on Portland Prison, with the rescue of Michael Davitt therefrom, and a hundred-and-one odd schemes in which Dhuleep Singh, General Carroll Thevis, Aylward, and other soldiers of fortune or discontent all figured.

A TALK WITH MR. PARNELL.

When on a visit to England in 1891, Major Le Caron, in his capacity as a trusted delegate of the Clan-na-Gael had a noteworthy interview in the House of Commons with the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party:—

Mr. Parnell entered into details regarding the position of the Irish question at this time. His remarks on this point were a veritable bombshell to me. He started off by stating that he had long since ceased to believe that anything but the force of arms would accomplish the final redemption of Ireland. He saw no reason why, when we were fully prepared, an open insurrectionary movement could not be brought about. He went carefully into the question of resources and necessaries. He stated what the League could furnish in the way of men and money, and informed me as to the assistance which he looked for from the American organization. He spoke of having in the League Treasury at the end of that year an available sum of £100,000. He discussed with me the details of the position occupied by the home and American revolutionary organizations, and defended the American policy for the time being. I parted with him with the assurance that I would do all he wished.

A PATRIOT'S LIFE IN PARIS.

After the interview, Major Le Caron went to the gallery of the House to watch a debate. Seated next him was General Roberts, with whom he had "an interesting talk in an undertone. In Paris, about the same time, the Major had seen a good deal of Mr. Patrick Egan:—

Egan lived in a most extravagant fashion; and as he would pay for everything and would not allow me to share in the outlay I had the best of all things without any strain on my pocket whatever. He frequented the most expensive cafes, had the choicest of dishes, would only be content with the best boxes at places of entertainment, and, in a word, spent his money right royally. The information should be pleasant reading for the poor dupes in America and Ireland who subscribed the funds over which he was then presiding.

THE LAND LEAGUE FUND.

Mr. Egan seems to have been very open and frank in regard to the accounts of the League:—

He stated explicitly, in a very significant way, that the money had been used for other purposes than those of constitutional agitation. Amongst these sources of outlay were the expenses of the Dutch officers from Amsterdam to assist the Boers in their revolt against British control in South Africa; and, coming nearer home, the varied expenditure in connection with parties attached to the Irish Republican Brotherhood in Ireland.

A GATHERING OF THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

Major Le Caron's excellence as a *raconteur* has been proved in the witness-box. His descriptions on paper are no less admirable. The account of a meeting of the Clan-na-Gael is too long for quotation, we may give one or two passages from it:—

Seated round in semi-circular fashion are the different delegates who, in the language they love so well, may be described as the flower of Irish-American patriotism. They are a funny crowd, as, lolling with arms akimbo and thumbs resting in their waistcoat arm-holes, they hang their feet on the chairs in front, which for comfort's sake are tilted to an angle of some 40 or 45 degrees, and puff their cigars—on such an occasion there is nothing so vulgar as a pipe indulged in—high up into the air, changing their position now and again in order to have a pull at those interesting-looking black bottles, or to disrobe themselves of coat or waistcoat the better to cool their heated frames. But hark! there is a row on now. Listen to the oaths and foul epithets which fill the air. These two patriots to our left have apparently disagreed about something and want to fight it out. See how they jump to their feet, kick the chairs about, throw a curse across the floor at the chairman as he seeks to stop their rowdy proceedings and enter into grips with each other. Watch how friends hurry up on either side and note the general confusion which now reigns. The business of the Convention of course is brought to a standstill, but not for long. See, all is quiet again now. These incidents are of hourly occurrence, and the fun of it all is that these two combatants will be drinking whisky in the most amicable way out of the same black bottle in less than a quarter of an hour's time. . . . The man who now rises is one of medium height, whose every movement bespeaks the professional man. A young man, with his neat attire, trim beard, and gold headed cane. No less a person is he than Dr. Gallaher, who in this year of 1892, in the convict suit of grey with its regulation arrows, works out his weary life in Portland Prison. As you watch, and as he speaks in that quiet gentlemanly fashion of his, you can well believe that he is a man of whom it might be afterwards boasted that he was introduced to Mr. Gladstone himself. Save in his sentiments there is nothing of the dynamitard about him, but in the matter of his speech there is no room for doubt. Quiet and self-controlled though he be, his talk is the talk of war. And the enthusiasm which lights up his countenance is that strong steady flame which will steadily burn till England's dungeon doors close upon him and cut short his career of recklessness.

AN INFORMER'S "APOLOGIA."

Besides containing much curious material for the historian, the book will also interest the student of character. We shall reproduce Major Le Caron's observations on his own career without comment:—

I have no apology to make for my twenty and odd years' work in the Secret Service. I took up that work from a conscientious motive, and in a conscientious spirit I pursued it to the end. I have in no sense been an informer as the phrase is understood. I allied myself with Feinianism in order to defeat it; I never turned from feelings of greed or gain on the men with whom I at first worked in sympathy. I never had any sympathy with Irish Revolutionists. Quite the opposite. Nor have I been an *agent provocateur*. Although I always voted, for politic reasons, on the side of the majority, even to the joining in the vote which meant dynamite on no single occasion was instrumental in bringing an individual to the commission of crime. True, I had to take many oaths. But what of that? By the taking of them I have saved many lives. Which counts the weightiest in the balance of life? And who is it that sneers at me for my conduct in this regard? An honest man's criticism I can accept; but for the judgment of these double-oathed gentlemen who having first taken the Fenian oath, then rushed to Westminster to swear allegiance to the Crown and Constitution they had aforetime sworn to destroy. I have nothing but contempt and derision.

Whatever may be thought of this reasoning, it may safely be said, if only on the strength of the few brief extracts we have made, that the "Recollections of a Spy" make up one of the most entertaining as well as one of the most instructive books of the season; and especially so when another Home Rule Bill is on the stocks and there is a clamour for the release of "political prisoners," including the desperadoes whom the author helped to run to earth.

A FOOTBALL MATCH.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* writes:—To those of us who are accustomed to open spaces it seems a wretched little enclosure this football ground in a great northern town. It is surrounded by a high black fence and houses almost as black overlook it on all sides. The ground itself is well adapted for play, but the space between the ropes and the fence is so narrow that the modest little pavilion seems to be all frontage, as if the plans for the complete building had been lost; and elsewhere there is scarcely room for the spectators to move about, for an important League match is to be played, and there must be quite eight or ten thousand people present. They are evidently very well pleased with the ground, for you may hear who that are strange to it remark. "Eh, lad, but it's a bonnie ground." Moreover, they have not come with the intention of being listless onlookers. Every man has his own opinion as to how the game will go, and, what is more, is prepared to "back" it. One thinks "Jook" is a little stale, and will be unable to stop the rush of the opposing forwards, while another declares that "Sandy" will make mincemeat of them, and that "Tim" will be "all there" in goal. Withal, it is a good-humoured and well-behaved crowd. All this goes on while a few of the players are attempting to shoot impossible goals and otherwise warming themselves for the contest.

But the spirit of speculation and prophecy is suddenly checked, for the sides have taken their places, and in perfect quietude, the centre forward starts the ball. And now one has a good opportunity to admire the players themselves. There is nothing like uniformity amongst them. Some are tall and others short, and one or two are somewhat bandy-legged, but it is at once clear that all are in spendid condition and fully capable of lasting through the heavy work which is expected from them in the next hour and a half. For the most part they are Scotchmen who look at the game seriously, as Scotchmen look at things in general. However, "the play's the thing," and we must imitate the crowd, and, infected by their enthusiasm, follow the game closely. Centre forward passes the ball gently to the inside man on the right wing, who kicks it to his colleagues on the opposite side of the ground, much to the surprise of his opponents, who were not quite prepared for this sudden development. The left wing men immediately get it on the ball, and the excitement at once begins, for by clever combined play they elude the half-backs, and then place the ball at the feet of their centre, who is well forward, and immediately shoots at goal. The shot is fast and well judged, but the ball grazes the post and goes out of play. This early and brilliant attack thoroughly arouses the spectators, who shout their congratualations to individuals, and in voices of thunder exhort the men generally to "play up." One of the backs "takes the kick," and the scene is changed to the other end of the field, where the goalkeeper only manages to prevent the forwards from scoring by knocking the ball behind the goal-line, and so giving the other side a "corner." It is interesting to observe how the defenders arrange their forces in order to avert the serious danger which threatens. Every man is in his place—the back division close in to goal, and the forwards prepared for a dash to the other end of the ground. One of the half-backs on the attacking side takes his place at the corner, and, favoured by the urgent advice of the spectators, or in spite of it, kicks so successfully that the ball falls in the mouth of the goal. Like a piece of animated india-rubbor a figure bounds up, receives the ball on its head, and returns it into play, where it is pounced upon, and, the ground being clear except for the backs, carried to the opposite goal. Almost before the side realises that it has relieved itself from immediate danger it finds that a goal has been scored—in its favour. The spectators or a section of them, become wild with delight. Hats are thrown in the air, sticks are flourished, and the partisans of the two teams enter into a noisy rivalry in appealing to their favourites.

And so the game proceeds for three-quarters of an hour, at the end of which time the teams change ends and the struggle is renewed. Even if you are ignorant of the rules of football, you cannot help admiring the skill and coolness of the players. Every man is a sprinter, and he moves so easily that, seen over the heads of other spectaters, he appears to be gliding along without the slightest effort. Look, too, at the calm and deliberate play of the forwards. Only a few years ago the ideal forward was a man who dashed through his opponents with the chance of getting a goal or a broken leg. Such play was often exciting, and when exhibited by a man like Cobbold, brilliant in the extreme; but if a "professional" attempted it at the present time he would be howled off any northern ground. An infinitely better method has been devised. Instead of obliging to the ball in face of obstacles which cannot be overcome, the modern forward passes it to his colleagues with a clearer run before them; and in this way the game has been made more scientific and less dangerous, since collisions are not so frequent. Here is a man, for instance, who finds himself confronted by a pair of half-backs, who are prepared to defeat any forward movement he may make. He knows that he cannot hope to pass these alert opponents, and, after a little manœuvring, in the course of which he has been looking for an opening on the other wing, and at the same time watching the men in front of him, he sends the ball back towards his own goal. He has seen that he might make a mistake by passing to the other wing, and he prefers to give his half-backs the opportunity of placing the ball where there is the best opening for a run. Unless a man can play with this coolness and judgment he his quite useless for modern high-class football. See, moreover, the combined keenness and caution with which the backs await the development of a determined attack. Down come the opposing forwards in a line stretching across the ground. Without checking their speed they pass and repass the ball, and gradually close in towards the goal. Meanwhile, the defending backs, with bent heads and straining muscles, follow every movement, and, heedless of the roaring crowd, slowly retreat until the moment for action shall arrive. Presently one of the forwards slightly overkicks the ball, and, like a flash of lightning, the back darts out, and in an instant the play is transferred to the centre of the ground.

Nobody who witnesses a match between first class teams can wonder at the hold which football has obtained upon the affections of the people, and few would go away without having suddenly acquired an interest in the game. Changes in the fortunes of the players occur every moment. Within a minute of the goal at one end being threatened the goalkeeper at the other end may be called upon to resist an attack. The ball constantly travels up and down the ground, and at every stage the onlookers see something to admire in the courage or skill of certain players. There is no other game which is capable of producing the eagerness and excitement that are noticeable at every good football match, and there is no other which brings into equal prominence the merits of individuals. Contrast all the excitement with the sedate interest aroused by a three days' cricket match and the secret of the popularity of football becomes evident. The winter game brings every heroic quality into play, and it is well worthy to share with cricket the honour of being termed one of our two national games."

LA BELLE AMERICAINE.

AN AMERICAN'S IMPERSSIONS OF NEW YORK "SMARTNESS."

A NEW YORK correspondent of the San Francisco "Argonaut" draws an interesting picture by way of contrast between the young ladies of Gotham and those of the Western States.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

The claims of the New York women (he says) to the unbiassed admiration of an unprejudiced ousider are three: They dress well, they talk well, and they have remarkable self-possession and "savoir-faire." There are no women in the country who can touch the New Yorker on the question of dress. With her dressing is an art, the toilet a sacred rite. Her conversational powers are not of the highest order, but they are fine nevertheless. A real New York girl of society, who has been brought up in the atmosphere of society, who loves it and lives for it, is generally a remarkably good talker. She is keen, supple, ready to lead the conversation or to follow when the lead is given by another. She can be vivacious or serious. She can be amusing, at times almost witty. The way she covers up her ignorance and makes the most of the meagre smattering of knowledge she possesses is little short of miraculous. The third attribute for praise—her self-possession, her extraordinary "savoir-faire"—is admirable. A typical New York girl is never at a loss for a word to leave a strained situation, is never confused or embarrassed. She is not only "mistress of herself when china falls" but mistress of herself when she sees her rival captivate her best man under her eyes when the man she is madly in love with confides to her his passion for her bosom-friend, when a waiter spills the salad-dressing on her new French dress, when, walking up Fifth Avenue with the suitor her parents disapprove, she runs into her papa. It would, indeed, be impossible to imagine her absolutely taken aback, to picture her so taken off her guard that she would show either anger, nervousness, or chagrin, when it was to her advantage to appear cool and mistress of the situation. This is her finest attribute. There is a courage and a pride about it that one cannot but admire. But here is the end of the category.

THE SHORTCOMINGS.

What she lacks before one can hold her up to the admiration of the assembled nations, as the New York woman is inclined to do, could not be summed up in few words. When one goes to look for fine qualities, for higher attributes than social suppleness and good manners, one is apt to be disappointed. The average New York girl is thin—not only physically, but in character. She is frivolous to a singular degree. Her craze for society does not die out in a season or two; it keeps on. She is innately fond of luxury, of good living, of fine clothes, of dainty, exquisite, expensive things. New York girls of this the typical society class will not marry poor men. They will not allow themselves to care for any man but one who is well off. Their well-regulated hearts are never allowed to beat rapidly until they hear that the "pretendants" income is of the proper dimensions to maintain a good establishment.

THE VENEER OF CULTURE.

No one ever accused a New York woman of being stupid. She can speak French fairly well. She has read a good many novels of Paul Bourget, Daudet, De Maupassant, "Gyp," and Octave Feuillet. She reads some English and American novels, looks at the titles of others and reads about the literary sensations of the day in "Current Literature." She would have opinions if she could give the time to these books; but as she does not read them and must be able to speak on them, she gets her opinions ready-made, fluttering the leaves of the reviewers and of the magazine as her maid tresses her hair. Music she says she loves; but she rarely goes to the Philharmonic, and at the opera talks the entire time. She will allude with vague praise to "Cavaleria Rusticana," and really not care in the least who wrote it or what it is about. On art, she frankly admits her ignorance, because it is impossible to do that. So she says, with her customary languid vagueness, that the Academy "is simply frightful"—a review written by an incompetent critic gave her knowledge enough for that remark—and that the American artists have "so much originality and style."

SUPERIORITY TO AMERICA.

Passing from these considerations to other ones, you will find that the New York girl is not a real American. She is not a patriot. She has not much that is good to say of her own country. Those young men in high collars and pointed shoes, who walk with their chins out and their eyelids down, have told her, in excuse for their allegiance to England, that "extreme patriotism means extreme narrowness of view." She begins to think it rather provincial to approve of her own country. She does not know or care that Massachusetts is full of old maids who sent the men they should have married to be mown down by Southern guns in the Civil War. The steady calm patriotism of the New England woman is a thing unknown to her. Europe is far more familiar to her than her own country. She can tell you all about the shops in Paris and the places about London to which one can make pleasant excursions. But the West, 'beyond Philadelphia,' is to her an undiscovered country. New York is a capital place to live in, because it is so cosmopolitan; but her real idea of bliss would be to settle in London and get an entree into some fast "

WRITERS AND READERS.

Among all, the title of the volume [illegible] Tennyson revised just before his death is not to be "Akbar's Dream." Originally Tennyson decided so to name it, but he changed his mind, and the title is now to be "The Death of Œnone, and Other Poems." Years and years ago Tennyson wrote a poem "Œnone," beginning—

There lies a vale in Ida lovelier
Than all the valleys of the Ionian hills.

No doubt the poem from which the new volume will be christened is a sequel to "Œnone."

Tennyson's death has hastened the publication of "The Death of Œnone" from some date in November, as the intention was, to the 25th of this month. An appreciable percentage of Mudie's subscribers have given up novel-reading for the time being, and taken to Tennyson. The poet's complete works are mostly in demand, nothing less being sufficient to satisfy the rage. We only wonder that there should be educated households minus a Tennyson.

We are not in the least surprised to hear Mr. Craik's authoritative denial of the absurd "Athenæum" story that the "Pilot" in "Crossing the Bar" was intended for Lionel Tennyson. It was impossible that such a ridiculous belittling of the poem could have been intended by the author, and his "repeated and emphatic" denial was only what might have been expected. Nor is it surprising to hear that Tennyson intended the phrase, "after that the dark," to cover the spiritual darkness of death. Such double meanings haunt all great poetry. The curious thing is that none of the critics of Tennyson (except "The Chronicle") seem to have taken the pains to suggest them in association with the palpable mysticism (if one can use such a phrase) of the "Idylls of the King."

A curious peep at Tennyson is given by Mdle. Janotha, who counted him among her warmest friends. Speaking of the songs set to music by Lady Tennyson, the gifted pianiste says:—"Sometimes, when I have been invited to smoke a pipe—that is how he puts it—with Lord and Lady Tennyson at Aldworth, we have sung them together. It is wonderful to hear Lord Tennyson sing; he manages to take all the notes—tenor, baritone, &c. . . . Since I first came to England, about eleven years ago, I have had no greater pleasure than a visit to Aldworth, especially when Lord Tennyson has recited one of his poems in that splendid way of his."

The author of "Lachrymæ Musarum" had an interesting interview with the late Laureate a good many years ago. At the age of seventeen Mr. Watson was very confident of his poetic calling, and like all young poets of that day, he desired to have Tennyson's opinion upon his verse. So he took himself to Freshwater, and sent the poet a letter, saying for what purpose he had come. He received in reply a letter from Mr. Hallam Tennyson, saying that the Laureate would see him at a certain hour. Tennyson was seated at a small table in a window, writing upon a play, and spoke very kindly to the young poet, of course advising him strongly against looking to poetry for a livelihood "Look at ——," interposed Mr. Hallam Tennyson, mentioning another very great poet; "he only makes £200 a year!" The Laureate threw a gently reproachful look at his son, as though to say that was not a matter to be discussed. Mr. Watson retains the most pleasant and grateful recollections of his interview, and he treasures the master's kindly comments upon his work. Tennyson, by the way, took him for six years older than he actually was. How little can he have thought that the very young would-be poet before him would live to write the worthiest tribute to be laid upon his grave!

While the name of Mr. Coventry Patmore has been suggested for the Laureateship by the Catholic Press in London, Mr. Aubrey de Vere's has been put forth by Irish journals. Like Mr. Patmore, Mr. de Vere is a Roman Catholic and a recluse, and lives most part of the year near Adare, Limerick, where he was born seventy-eight years ago. The only time Mr. de Vere was known to make an appearance in public was about twelve years ago in the city by the Shannon, when he lectured on Wordsworth, his friend and master. He was one of Tennyson's life-long friends, and was also the intimate of Frederick Denison Maurice, Browning, Manning, and Sandor. Mr. de Vere is the most picturesque literary figure in the Ireland of to-day, but he is comparatively little read in that country. He has strong opinions on political questions, which to the majority of his countrymen are unsound. He is not a Nationalist; Ireland, to his mind, having died as a nation to live as a soul. It is interesting to note that his brother, Sir Stephen de Vere, also inherited much of the poetic gifts of their father, and is an accomplished translator of classical verse, his latest work being the translations from Horace in the Canterbury Series.

One of John G. Whittier's last poems—rather a long one—is to appear in the November "St. Nicholas." It commemorates the visit of a party of young girls to the poet's home. Whittier's death confers a peculiar interest on the following lines:—

I would not if I could repeat
A life which still is good and sweet;
I keep in age, as in my prime,
A not uncheerful step with Time.
And, grateful for all blessing sent,
I go the common way, content
To make no new experiment.
On easy terms with law and fate,
For what must be I calmly wait,
And trust the path I cannot see—
That God is good sufficeth me.
And when at last upon life's play
The curtain falls, I only pray
That hope may lose itself in truth,
And age in Heaven's immortal youth,
And all our loves and longings prove
The foretaste of diviner love!

December will be well run before we get Mr. W. G. Collingwood's life of John Ruskin, a work which ought to contain much new matter. Most of the illustrations—they are to be fairly numerous—will be from sketches by Ruskin himself. For instance a coloured portrait of the master from his own painting is to be frontispiece. Some indication of the nature of the book may be gathered from the following statement of the contents in division three:—

HERMIT AND HERETIC (1860-1870).—Chap. I. Art and Ethics. II. Studies in Economy. III. Carlyle's Elisha. IV. Philanthropic Schemes. V. Educational Theories. VI. Lectures to the Young. VII. Agates and Crystals. VIII. Greek Mythology. IX. The Call to Oxford.

There is not much doubt that the author of "The Silver Domino" is not a distinguished "society lady," as has been rather broadly hinted in some quarters, but that clever young scapegrace of journalism, Mr. Herbert Vivian.

Mr. W. D. Howells is writing a series of essays on modern fads and foibles. "A Traveller from Altruria," as the work is to be called, will be somewhat on the lines of Dr. Holme's "Autocrat." Some of Mr. Howells's intimates who have seen the first two essays declare them comparable to the "Autocrat." "A traveller from Altruria," is to discourse first in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," with which Mr. Howells has some editorial connection. He has been consulting editor to the "Cosmopolitan" for some time, and that magazine owes something of its growing popularity in America to his services.

M. Leon Daudet, the eldest son of the famous French novelist, has just published his first novel, "Hœrens" which may be said to have as sub title a study of scientific idealism. In a clever preface the author tries to explain the somewhat novel theories on heredity which led him to try and describe the life of a young man of the present day, and how his hero's existence was modified by the influences of various members of his family. When the son of a great writer takes up his pen to write, the world awaits the result with some anxiety. M Leon Daudet has done well to strike out an entirely new line for himself. Probably he inherits more of his mother's subtle delicate power of analysis than his father's incisive and clear realism. The author of "Hœrens" is a civil engineer by profession, and has hitherto been known in Parisian society principally because he is the husband of Jeanne Hugo, the poet's beloved grand-daughter for whom was written "L'Art d'etre Grandpere." He is a quiet, reserved young man, devoted to his father and mother. "Hœrens" has been published by Messrs. Charpentier who brought out his father's first novel.

Xavier Marmier, the late "Immortel," left a legacy of £40 to the ambulant booksellers who have made their home on the quays which border the Seine. The Venerable Academician used to spend many hours a day turning over the contents of the large boxes in which the "bouquiniers' wares are exposed to view, and more than once came across a rare volume to add to his library, though such finds are now as rare as they were once plentiful on the Quai Voltaire. One day when M. Marmier was routing among a lot of shabby books he came across one of his own works containing on the first page a dedication in his handwriting to one of the leading critics of the day. Nothing daunted, the author brought the book, and had it exquisitely bound, and stamped with the initials of his friend. He then sent it to its former owner with this simple remark, "You will perhaps keep it this time because of the binding."

Although the name of Herman Melville is not unfamiliar to the reading public, it cannot be said that he is widely read in this country. Perhaps the reason is that his books are difficult to obtain. They have not been reprinted in England for many years, and copies of the old editions have become scarce. The announcement by Messrs. Putnam of a reissue, adequately edited, of the splendid series of romances which began with "Typee," is, therefore, particularly interesting.

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